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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Constitution for Porto Rico—All Who Can Read and Write Slaves Excepted, to Have the Right of Suffrage—Increase of Specie in the Bank of France—Effects of the Suez Canal—The London "Shipping Gazette" on American Finance—Preliminary Religious Services to the Opening of the Ecumenical Council—Hon. O'Donovan Rosa Elected to Parliament—Empress Eugenie on Her Homeward Trip—"Upstart Dynasty."

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, November 25.—The completion of the Suez Canal is already having its effect in seriously depreciating freights to India, China, and around the Cape of Good Hope.

The *Post* refers to the proposed ocean race between the Dauntless and Cambria, and says it rests with Mr. Ashbury, owner of the Cambria, whether the race comes off or not. If he will not sail the ocean race without first trying an inland match with the Dauntless, the matter must drop, as Bennett refuses to sail in any except an ocean race. All Mr. Ashbury has to do to ensure the ocean race is to waive an inland contest and decide what the prize shall be. This is the simple way out of a strange labyrinth of misapprehension.

The *Times*, in an article on the Spanish throne, asks why Spain should not have an upstart dynasty as well as France and Sweden, and why the son of Duke La Torrens, of Count de Rens, cannot answer for King as well as any scion of an old Kingly race? If a Prince is needed, why should Spain seek further than children of her own Bourbons? Why not recall the Prince of Asturias and rescue him from his present obscurity, and qualify him for the station, the right to which he has not forfeited by any fault or crime of his own.

The *Shipping Gazette* had a lengthy and very able editorial on American finances. It thinks a return to specie payments could not be effected in the United States, and that no debtor class would suffer by it. The South is generally well supplied with cash; southern buyers are the mainstay of the northern market; they usually purchase in gold and have their crops sold in advance. The South now raises grain for her own requirements. She is in a position to resume specie payments, when less favored sections of the country can co-operate. Gold prices for cotton will tend to this end.

Dispatches from Rome announce that the religious exercises preliminary to the opening of the Ecumenical Council have been ordered.

DUBLIN, November 25.—O'Donovan Rosa has been elected to Parliament from Tipperary.

SPAIN.

MADRID, November 24.—The Minister of Colonies, to-day, read in the Cortes a draft of the constitution for Porto Rico. It forbids the discussion of any proposition for separation from Spain; proclaims complete religious liberty; gives the right of suffrage to all who can read and write except slaves, and proclaims that slaves have no rights, and can only acquire them by emancipation. The question of slavery is reserved for a subsequent bill.

All the Republican Deputies who recently left their seats will return this week.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The specie in the bank of France has increased twelve millions nine hundred thousand francs for the week.

PARIS, November 25.—The Empress is expected in France on December 22d.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 25—*Evening.*—Consols 94. American securities quiet and steady. 5-20s '62, 83¾; '65s, 82¾; '67s, 84¼; 10-40s, 78¾. Erie, 21¼. Illinois, 99¼. Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

PARIS, November 25.—Bourse is dull. Rentes 71f. 42c.

LIVERPOOL, November 25.—Cotton is steady; middling uplands 11¼d; Orleans 11¾d; sales 12,000 bales. California white 11s. 6d; red western No. 2 8s. 3d; winter 8s. 7d. Western Flour 21s. 6d. Corn: No. 3 mixed 29s. 3d, Oats 3s. 6d. Pork 111s. Beef 86s. Lard 74s. Cheese 68s. Bacon 67s. 6d. Spirits Petroleum 1s. 5d; refined 1s. 10d.

LONDON, November 25.—Tallow 46s. 9d @47s. Sugar 30s. 3d@33s. 6d; Calcutta refined 60s. Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £161,000 sterling in the week.

HAVRE, November 25.—Cotton quiet on spot 134½c.

ANTWERP, November 25.—Petroleum quiet with a declining tendency at 59¼f.

FRANKFORT, November 25.—Bonds opened firm at 89½.

CLEVELAND.

National Woman's Suffrage Convention—Second Day's Proceedings—Males and Females to Share and Share Alike in the Distribution of Offices—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher Elected President—Letter from Grace Greenwood The A. & G. W. and Erie Embroglio Again.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CLEVELAND, November 25.—The Suffrage Convention last evening rescinded the order adopted at the afternoon session, tabling the constitution proposed for a National Organization.

Mrs. Livermore announced that she had received a letter from Henry Ward Beecher consenting to be President of the proposed National Organization, and thereupon, without waiting, a motion was made and carried electing Mr. Beecher President.

MORNING SESSION.

When the Convention met this morning the hall was well filled.

After some personal explanations, a draft of the constitution, reported by the Committee on Organization, was taken up, and gave rise to an animated discussion.

The section providing for the election of officers elicited an animated discussion. The section reads: All officers shall be elected annually at the annual meeting of the delegates, on the basis of Congressional representation. It was finally adopted under the operation of the previous question.

A dispatch was received here from Washington, which read as follows: "Kent at home by illness. God speed the cause. Signed, Grace Greenwood."

The clause providing that as far as possible the officers shall be one half males and one half females, was discussed.

On motion of Rev. McConnell, of Ohio, to strike out men, Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell thought there were as many good men as women, though they were about alike any way. The amendment prevailed, and the section was adopted that no distinction of sex shall be allowed in the election of officers or members.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Letters were read from a number of distinguished nobodies, all of whom heartily endorsed the suffrage movement.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following list of officers: President, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Vice Presidents at large, T. W. Higginson, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore; Wm. Lloyd Garrison; Geo. Wm. Curtis; Mrs. W. T. Hazard; Celia M. Burleigh; Geo. W. Julian; Margaret V. Longley, Chairman of Executive Committee; Lucy Stone Blackwell, Foreign Correspondent; Julia Ward Howe. Corresponding Secretary, Myra Bradwell. Recording Secretaries, Henry Blackwell and Amanda Way. Treasurer, Frank R. Sanborn.

Judge Beadwell offered a resolution that we recognize the *Revolution*, of New York, *Woman's Advocate*, Dayton, Ohio, and *Agitator*, of Chicago, as papers in favor of woman sugrage, but disclaim any inclination of masking either of these, or any other paper, as official organ of the American Womans' Suffrage Association.

A delegate proposed to add *Anti-Slavery Standard*, *Woman's Advocate*, of of New York, and New York *Independent*.

Another delegate: Chicago *Post*, New *Era*, Milwaukee *News*, and added: We have a catalogue of about fifty others.

Judge Bradwell said the object was to disclaim giving any authority to any journal to act as the organ of this Association. He withdrew his resolution, which had raised quite an excitement, and offered a substitute, denying the right of any paper to speak as the organ of this Association, which was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Marshall, of Indianapolis, was introduced and made a speech in favor of woman suffrage.

Miss Lizzie M. Boynton, of Indiana, under the ten minute rule, said the sacrifice age is not passed, and she came to the sacrificial altar gratified that her execution was limited to ten minutes. In the summer of 1850 Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott issued the first call for a Woman's Rights Convention. The whole nation was convulsed with laughter. Twenty years have passed and America has vindicated her right to govern. She appealed to the young women to aid the cause. Push things was the battle cry of the last campaign. Agitate and reconstruct is the motto of woman's suffrage. This we believe a christian grace for temperance morality, and the elevation of humanity. She advises the young ladies if they were unable to outargue gentlemen on this question, that they try the effects of a fragrant cup of coffee and a dish of oysters.

Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell spoke a good word for Oberlin College. There she, and Antoinette Brown, and other women who are troubling the world, studied. This was preliminary to asking all who were willing to volunteer to circulate petitions for women suffrage. When a great convention was held recently in Cincinnati, the editor of the *Commercial* said in an editorial, that women have but one sex to vote, and that is their own; as much as to say men are converted already. Mrs. Bradwell, of Chicago, had been refused the privilege of practicing law. Ask her whether women desire to vote. She is here on the platform. She (the last speaker) was born a Democrat. Matilda Joslyn Gage, also present, who, after her son was starved to death in a rebel prison, went to the polls and claimed the right to vote in his place. Next year she had two hundred and twenty-five ladies to vote with her. In Boston, when women called a Working Women's Convention, and said: we don't demand the ballot? half starved girls said, while we are starving we ask bread—not ballots. Women in social position want the ballot, but are afraid of losing that social position by asking for it, but whispers her wishes in your ear. [Laughter.]

Mrs. R becca Rickoff recited an original poem, "The Convict's Mother," with dramatic effect.

Ex-Governor Root, of Kansas, said he was called here as some rougher material. He believed woman's tongue should be heard here. He believed the organ of her's, the tongue, was made for talking. [A voice, "That's so," and cheers.] In Kansas woman has everything but the right to vote, and, in educational matters, has that right, and in anything that has every principle involved in voting.

Mrs. Ames, of California, said that she was here to show that this was no movement of New York, Boston, Chicago, or St. Louis, but that the women on the Pacific coast are in harness, and pulling. They had come to plead woman's cause, and come, too, to plead the cause of those not discontented, but who ought to be. She had heard the objection—who will take care of the children if the wives go into public life? It had been often asked Elizabeth Cady Stanton, as a perfect little bird around the house. Any gentleman here would be glad to eat a dinner of her cooking. To murder genius was worse than infanticide or child murder. It is murder of light that came as Christ's, to save the world. When women approach the ballot-box, the ballot box will put on its moral clean shirt, [Loud cheers and the greatest sensation of the session.]

The presiding officer said he had been requested to announce that there are now in the hall two thousand pink pockets. Persons standing in the aisles would take particular notice. [A voice from the platform now.": "Thieves are on the platform now."]

At this juncture every part of the hall was nicely crowded, nearly two thousand persons being present, many of whom were standing in the aisles.

Miss Lilly Beckham said she was from Wisconsin, but represented nobody but herself.

Mr. McHenry arrived in a special car from New York this evening, and is stopping at the Kennard House. He comes on business concerning the A. and G. W. and Erie embroglio. It is understood that the relations between the interests are strained, and, as a consequence, the McHenry party will move in court at Akron to-morrow to postpone the further hearing of the case for two weeks, and it is likely the motion will be granted. This is to give Gould time to parry the blows of Commodore Vanderbilt, who instituted the Ramsey movement. It is not the policy of the Atlantic and Great Western to wholly alienate the Gould and Fisk party, but to so get control as to compel just terms, and as the advantage is now with him, McHenry can afford to be generous. Vanderbilt is indirectly aiding him. It is reported that the Erie office in New York was guarded last night against intruders, and to prevent the Sheriff from issuing a writ. Seeing the politeness of the officers of outraged justice, the imperturbable Fisk put his head out of a door and coolly asked the Sheriff if he didn't wish he could serve the writ.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was devoted to speech making. Mrs. Livermore congratulated every body upon the success of the Convention.

Adjourned *sine die*.

ST. LOUIS.

Bragadocia of a Bruiser—Two Additional Bodies Recovered.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—Mike McCoole will publish a challenge to Tom Allen to-morrow, in which he charges Allen with attempting to throw all the blame of the late fiasco on him, and says in order to test his (Allen's) willingness to a meeting in the prize ring I desire to fight him for anything or nothing, as he may dictate, within from one to ten days. He proposes that Allen and he shall each choose one man to select the ground, and with five men on each side fight the battle. He further says: If Allen wishes to fight for money he is prepared to meet him any time and place, to complete the necessary arrangements.

Two more bodies were taken from the fifth street ruins to-day. These make six killed, and seven wounded by the accident.

HAVANA.

San Domingo and Hayti Desire Annexation to the United States.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, November 25—A special to the *Herald* from Havana dated Nov. 15, says: A letter dated San Domingo, Nov. 10, represents all the Dominican leaders, among them Baez, Pimental, and Cabral, are pledged to annexation to the United States. President Baez is already to open negotiations when assured that the Congress of the U. S. will make the necessary appropriation. The people oppose the dismemberment of the Republic, but favor annexation. Partizans of Pimental are scattering hand bills favoring the scheme. The only opposition comes from parties under European influence. Hayti follows the example of San Domingo. Salnave and Saged both favor annexation. The entire island can be purchased for $2,000,000.

Contemptible Conduct of Burglars.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, November 25.—Last evening the house of Thomas Evans, on Frankford street, was entered by the burglars during the absence of Mr. Evans, an engineer. The house was ransacked, and the thieves succeeded in getting one hundred dollars. Mrs. Evans was seized and gagged to prevent alarm. While bound the thieves cut off nearly all her front hair, but unbound her before leaving.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Audacious Letter—Assigned to Duty—Appointments—A Pamphlet on the Paraguayan War—Colored Men's Labor Convention—The Eligibility of a "Light Mulatto Girl" to Attend A White School.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, November 25, 1869.

AUDACIOUS LETTER.

The following letter was received this morning at the office of Internal Revenue, from Edwin Belcher, Assessor of the Third Georgia District:

Augusta, Ga., November 15.—SIR: I have to report that Mr. James B. Wilson, Assistant Assessor of the Eleventh Division of this District, Taliaferro and Wilkes counties, has just arrived at this place from Washington, Wilkes county, under the following circumstances, viz: His office was broken into last night, the 14th inst., his books and papers were destroyed or stolen, and a note, of which the following is a copy, left on his desk: "*Bloody Moon, Nigger Sub*—SIR: Your visit to this place must end. Your welcome has expired. A few days will be allowed you to depart, never to return. Take due notice and govern yourself accordingly. You Know Who." Mr. Belcher, the Assessor of this district, is a colored man.

COLORED MEN'S LABOR CONVENTION

The National Labor Convention of colored men, which meets in this city on the 6th of December, promises to be the largest ever assembled in this country. Delegates have been elected from Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Ohio, Kentucky, and the District of Columbia. A number of white and female delegates have been elected from New York and Rhode Island. Hon. B. F. Butler will address the Convention on the first and Hon. Henry Wilson the second day.

A KNOTTY QUESTION.

The question involving the retention in the Frank Public School of the light mulatto girl, about which there is so much controversy, was this afternoon referred by the Sub-Board of School Trustees to the Corporation Attorney for his opinion as to the applicability of the word white to an obnoxious scholar. The late act of Congress and the Constitution and other word white from all laws relating to the District of Columbia was with reference to political rights, abolishing distinction between the two races as to offices and jury service. The school question now agitated is under corporation laws.

THE ALLIES VINDICATED.

A pamphlet has just appeared entitled: "A Few Remarks in Answer to General McMahon's Opinion in Regard to the Paraguayan War, in which the writer exposes the alleged despotism of Lopez, and vindicates the action of the Allies in making war against the Lopez dynasty, but not against the Paraguayan people.

APPOINTMENTS.

James W. Bayard has been appointed postmaster at Athens, Ohio.

Gustavus A. Smith, of Alabama, is appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of New Mexico, in place of A. P. Sullivan.

ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

Captain C. M. Bailey is detailed on recruiting service and ordered to report to Brevet Brigadier General Burbank at Cincinnati for assignment.

CHICAGO.

Liquor Dealers Convention—Second Day—Series of Important Resolutions Passed—Final Adjournment.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, November 25.—The Liquor Trade Convention, before adjourning yesterday afternoon, elected Richard Chedery, of San Francisco, President, with Vice Presidents from each State represented. The Convention reassembled this morning at ten o'clock. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series essentially as follows:

That a tax on distilled spirits should be collected by a direct tax at the place of manufacture sufficient to cover the present direct and indirect tax, and that the tax should be included in the present direct tax, special tax, tax on sales, rectifiers' tax, gaugers and inspectors' fees, which are now imposed, so that when the spirits leave the distillery the general trade may be relieved and be as far from annoyance as any other business; that with a more uniform and fixed mode of collecting the revenue at the distillery by a concentration of the most efficient officers of the Government at the point of collection and are of the opinion that the tax on spirits can be more fully collected with greater revenue and with less expense to government at far less expense, and trade relieved of many present unnecessary complications, and the simplest way of doing so is to tax the capacity of each distillery. That inasmuch as private individuals, firms and companies are responsible for the acts of their agents, so do we think the government should be responsible for the acts of its agents, and on that account should seek most efficient and tried officers for positions, so that when spirits once leave the government storage and are offered for sale, innocent parties may not be held responsible for the negligence or dishonesty of ths officials of the Government; that they view the present system of stamp, marks, brands, &c., as superfluous and arbitrary, and should be dispensed with, and each party have the privilege of branding his barrels and packages so as to designate exactly what they contain; that in presenting the above resolutions we do so in the full assurance that our views are identical with those of the Government, being its largest tax payers, and as such should be fully protected, rather than oppressed and trammeled, as we now are, under existing laws and regulations; that while cordially endorsing the efforts of Hon. C. Delano, our present Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his endeavors for the suppression of fraud in the manufacture of distilled spirits, we think with a more simplified mode of collecting the tax as expressed in the foregoing resolutions, the object can be more readily attained, and as honest dealers we pledge him our hearty co-operation.

The consideration of the resolutions was postponed until the reception of Judge Norton's bill, which had been prepared for the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress, was printed, which would be in a few hours.

Adjourned until afternoon.

At the afternoon session, the bill prepared by Judge Norton was read, and denounced by several delegates as worse than the rules and regulations of the Internal Revenue Department; that it was drawn with a special eye to the interests of distillers solely; that no effort was made in the bill to help compounders, rectifiers, dealers, &c. The bill was finally laid aside without action.

The resolutions were then taken up and adopted.

A resolution was adopted to urge representatives in Congress and the Committee on Ways and Means to carry out the idea of those resolutions at once.

Adjourned *sine die*.

UPPER RIVERS.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, PA., November 25.—The river is at a stand, with eighteen inches water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 48 at 6 P. M.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., November 25.—The river is rising slowly, with thirty inches water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 44 at 4 P. M.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., November 25.—River stationery, with six feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 38 at 4 o'clock P. M.

GREENSBORO, PA., November 25.—The river is on a stand, with three feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 34.

NEW YORK CITY.

Gould, Fisk & Co., of the Erie Railroad Suspended—Injunction to stay Proceedings—Rumors of still Further Proceedings—Well-known Newspaper Correspondent Shot a Second Time—Formal Demand on the Secretary of State for the Release of the Spanish Gunboats—The Proposed Ocean Race—Misapprehension.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, November 25, 1869.

At the special term of the Supreme Court, held at Delhi, Delaware county, an order was granted by the Court, on Tuesday, suspending Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., Frederick A. Lane, Abram Gould, M. Simons, George C. Hall, Henry M. Meith and Charles G. Sissons as Directors of the Erie Railroad Company. A referee will be immediately appointed in this city to take evidence in regard to the conduct of the affairs of the Company. The action has been commenced by Joseph H. Ramsey, a well known citizen of Albany, on behalf of the stockholders and bondholders of the Erie Railroad. The plaintiff complains that the moneys received by the defendants amounts to no less than $41,295,000. The items enumerated are the earnings of the road $19,000,000; sale of new stocks $16,000,000; from Daniel Drew, Treasurer, $5,543,000; new issue of bonds $750,000. He avers that there has not been kept among the books of the company, any account or statement of the times or amounts of the creation, issue or sale of such bonds and stock, nor of the persons to whom such sales were made, nor of the price demanded, nor of the amounts received for the same, nor of the use made of the proceeds there from. He, too, that they had the issue of said money, and have employed it in immense stock, gold, and other speculations. In the opinion of the plaintiff said moneys are not in safe custody. Among the enterprises specified in the complaint as having been entered into with the help of the Erie Company are, namely, the grand Opera House figures conspicuously.

Among the incidental results of rings, it endeavors to acquire strength for its own purpose, and has been used in the form of corruption in alliance with Tammany. The complaints in addition to the allegation that Gould, Fisk & Co. have been systematically in the habit of interfering with political elections and movements, and have used political influence and their official position, and have applied the funds of the Company to such use and such purposes, and further, have been in the habit of compelling the company's agents and employes to use their influence in connection with such purposes.

Another and later dispatch says: Fisk & Gould have obtained from the clerk of the Supreme Court, an order staying all proceedings in the suit instituted against them by Joseph H. Ramsey, on behalf of himself and other stockholders of the Erie Railroad. The order is to continue in force until a decision is rendered upon which they have given notice to have an injunction granted, by Judge Murray, is dissolved, and the order of suspension vacated. The order has been served upon the plaintiff.

It is rumored that a suit has been commenced to-day in the name of the Erie Company against Ramsey and others, the exact nature of which cannot be ascertained. But it is further said that in this suit Judge Barnard has issued an injunction, the effect of which will be to restrain Ramsey from prosecuting his suit against Erie. The place, another move may be expected on the opposite side almost immediately. It is scarcely possible, though, that any thing additional can take place until Judge Murray's motion to vacate is disposed of, and that will take place in two weeks. It was reported late to-day that the friends of the Susquehanna road are determined to carry the war into the enemy's camp. The officers of the Erie Railway Company are strongly guarded, none being admitted without special foreign. Fisk is said to have been in Boston, and Gould is reported very ill.

Albert D. Richardson, formerly war correspondent, and long an attachee of the New York *Tribune*, was shot and thought fatally wounded by Daniel McFarland, a lawyer by profession, between whom existed, for a considerable time past, an estrangment caused by alleged intimacy of the former with the latter's wife. McFarland, who seems to have had intrue of the *Tribune*, was standing behind a counter in the business department in conversation with one of the employees. About six o'clock this evening Mr. Richardson entered the *Tribune* office, and going up to the counter entered into conversation with a young man who he saw in the habit of working for him. A few minutes after Richardson's entrance, McFarland walked over towards him, and without saying a word, fired a pistol, the ball from which wounded Richardson in the abdomen. The wounded man, without saying a word, walked up to the *Tribune* editorial rooms, from whence he was conveyed to the Astor House to have the wound attended to. He is not expected to live. McFarland has been arrested. There seems to have been a recent incentive to this deliberate deed. Richardson and McFarland were formerly partners for the acts of their agents, so do we think the government should be responsible for the acts of its agents, and on that account should seek most efficient and tried officers for positions, so that when spirits once leave the government storage and are offered for sale, innocent parties may not be held responsible for the negligence or dishonesty of ths officials of the Government; that they view the present system of stamp, marks, brands, &c., as superfluous and arbitrary, and should be dispensed with, and each party have the privilege of branding his barrels and packages so as to designate exactly what they contain; that in presenting the above resolutions we do so in the full assurance that our views are identical with those of the Government, being its largest tax payers, and as such should be fully protected, rather than oppressed and trammeled, as we now are, under existing laws and regulations; that while cordially endorsing the efforts of Hon. C. Delano, our present Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his endeavors for the suppression of fraud in the manufacture of distilled spirits, we think with a more simplified mode of collecting the tax as expressed in the foregoing resolutions, the object can be more readily attained, and as honest dealers we pledge him our hearty co-operation.

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RICHMOND.

The Virginia State Convention—Two Address to Congress—Signers of the Minority Address Withdraw from the Convention.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, November 25.—The Republican State Convention to day adopted an address to Congress. It sets forth that the election in Virginia was a confederate triumph, achieved by intimidation and fraud, the Republican meetings being in some instances broken up by mobs; that the true secret of the Republican defeat was submission to a separate vote of the test oath and the disfranchising clauses which had been inserted in the Constitution, in the spirit of the reconstruction acts. That the Convention have the greatest confidence in the Republicanism and statesmanship of the President and a majority of Congress; but they were deceived as to the true state of affairs in Virginia. That the present Legislature is disloyal and illegal, and even if it ratifies the Fifteenth Amendment, it will enact such educational and property qualifications as to entirely destroy the influence of colored suffrage, and prevent colored voters from holding office or sitting in the jury box. The address asks of Congress to order a new election, with the Constitution submitted as a whole, and send a military force sufficient to protect Republicans in their rights, or require the test oath of the members of the Legislature, and award the seats of members unable to take the oath to eligible opponents who received a next highest vote. The address is signed by six out of eight of the Committee appointed to prepare it. The other two members supported a substitute, asking Congress for the immediate admission of the State, and at the same time to exact guarantees that every citizen shall enjoy every right under the Federal and State Constitution. The substitute was defeated, and the original address adopted, by a vote of 172 to 21.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing Grant's administration, and pledging support to it; asking the President to make Federal appointments in Virginia only on recommendation of the Republican members of the Legislature, or the State Central Committee; rejoicing in the reduction of the National debt, and approaching resumption of specie payment; deprecating the appointment of Conservatives to office over Republicans, and endorsing the Republican members of the Legislature.

The Convention then proceeded to elect a Chairman of the State Committee. The supporters of the defeated substitute nominated General Arckham and their opponents nominated Charles H. Porter. The friends of the substitute, conceiving that they did not receive fair treatment from the Convention. The withdrawing members were about eighty in number, including F. H. Platt and T. H. Sayer, Republican members elect to Congress, John W. Jenkins, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, Carr and Isaac Kill. S. H. Clements, late Republican candidate for Lieut. Governor, Morgan and Jackson of the Legislature, O. A. Haine, father of the proscriptive clauses in the Constitution, and others. The withdrawing members signed the address and formally notified it to Congress.

After the withdrawal to night the Convention went on and elected Mr. Porter chairman of the State Central Committee.

A resolution was adopted asking Government to extend aid to colored men during the present severe winter. Adjourned *sine die*.

The withdrawing members held a meeting and issued a call for a meeting of the National Union Republicans of Virginia who are in favor of free thought and free speech, to assemble here to organize and perfect the organization of the party, signed by all the white and colored seceders.

PHILADELPHIA.

General Synod of the Reformed Church.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—The General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States met in trienial session in Christ Reformed Church last evening. This morning's session was wholly taken up with the organization. In making the roll, when the name of the Iowa classes were called, two sets of delegates presented their credentials. After much discussion the temporary President referred the whole matter to the Synod itself, when organized, for its decision. The constitutional number of members being present, the Synod organized by the election of Rev. Dr. Gerhard, of the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, President.

A committee of five was appointed with power to send for persons and papers, to whom was referred the conflicting credentials of the delegates from Iowa.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

One hundred and eighty-three delegates were present from thirty-one classes, besides a large number of advisory members and visitors. The sessions promise to be of great interest.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The New York Canal Commissioners have decided to close the canals on the 10th of December, unless sooner closed by ice.

—It is believed in official circles that the Dominion Parliament will meet on the 17th of February.

—The Senate of South Carolina, yesterday, adopted the report refusing the State aid to any railroads.

—The shoe manufactory of George W. Egerson & Co., in Melrose, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. Loss $12,000: insured.

—Claude Brent, bookkeeper for the Union Iron Works, Buffalo, while shooting at target Wednesday, was accidentally shot by a friend.

—Fuess' brewery in Erie was seized yesterday afternoon by the Internal Revenue Collector for neglect to affix stamps to packages.

—A. F. McCurdy, a merchant tailor, of Cardington, Ohio, killed his son yesterday by shooting him through the head. A family difficulty is said to be the cause of the rash act.

—On Wednesday evening, while two boys, named Chas. Chase and Henry Bull, were playing with a hand sleigh upon the ice near Presque Isle Point, Canada, the ice gave way and both were drowned.

—The military department has received offers from commanders of volunteer corps at Toronto, Montreal, and elsewhere, to serve in any expedition organized to suppress the Red River insurrection.

—A young man named John W. Wilson, book keeper in Edward Wilson & Co.'s hardware store, in Albany, New York, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling seven thousand dollars from his employers.

—The second day of the Centennary Convention of Universalists of the State of New York, at Auburn, was attended by a large crowd throughout the day, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings. Dr. E. H. Chapin, of New York, delivered an eloquent address yesterday evening, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

FATHER HYACINTHE being asked to lecture at the Academy of Music, New York, demurred to the theatrical character of the place. Being assured that grave and eminent characters lectured there he waived his scruples. It is to the benefit of the French Benevolent Society that he will speak.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, November 25.—In the afternoon No. 2 spring wheat sold at 88¼@88¾c seller the month, 89¼@89¾ seller December, closing firm. Corn quiet at 78½@79c seller December, 78c seller the year for No. 2. Oats dull and nominally unchanged. In the evening the grain markets were dull and lifeless. Provisions firmer and moderately active; sales of mess pork, seller January, at $29.50, seller February $29.50@30; green hams, 14@14½c; fine black pork, seller January and February, $29.50; lard, seller January, 18c.

NEW ORLEANS, November 25.—Cotton dull and ¼c lower, with sales of middlings at 23¾c. Flour easier, with sales of superfine at $4.90@5.00; extra $5.70@5.75, and double extra at $6@6.25. Hay scarce; prime $35@37. Pork scarce and firm at $30. Sugar; prime 12c. Molasses, prime, 62@65c. Whisky $1.12½. Coffee quiet and firm; fair 15@15½c, and prime 16¾@17c.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 25.—Flour quiet at $4,87½@5.50. Wheat dull at $1@1.50, extreme. Legal tenders 80.

THE GREAT OIL CORNER.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: Since the appearance of my last letter on the subject of oil, "corners" and "bull rings," the latter combination, upon whose existence, at the present time, so much has been said and written, has been routed completely, "horse, foot and dragoons," or as our burly oil friends would say, and more correctly, "muscovey ducks, shanghais and celestials."

The latter appellation probably needs some words of explanation before going into the history of the present "corner," in order to show, to what extent, its application is worthily bestowed.

In a certain secret order, which once existed, we are told, there were three degrees or divisions, known by the above titles respectively.

The first degree, viz., the "muscovies," were very green yet at the business, consisting of those who had just been admitted into the order and had acquired but a small amount of knowledge of the arts, mysteries, etc. With these the brokers, runners, and outsiders generally among the oil dealers are compared. The "shanghais," however, had advanced considerably, and had sufficient knowledge to cause them to imagine that they were fully up to all the requirements of the order, and that no one knew any more than they did about the secret moves and counter moves, when as a matter of fact they *knew* absolutely nothing about the grand designs and the mystic evolutions of the full-fledged brethren, who had arrived at the summit and stood looking down with great complacency upon their conceited but deceived followers. This class is represented by the *little speculators*, who, induced by the big bugs to "take a fly in oil," are duped into the belief that it will "put" the money in their purses, and continue to do so. I think until they discover too late that they have been incontinently *sold out*, the parties from whom they purchased being the identical *gentlemen* who advised them to buy. Poor Shanghai!!

The big dogs with the brass collars were the "celestials," "grand, gloomy and peculiar." It devolved upon them to arrange all the details of the order, and give their commands to their subordinates, whose only right was to obey.

They alone knew the ultimate designs and mysterious movements of the grand conclave. These are represented as *oil* by the "big fellows, with huge money bags, large of bullion, and plethoric of greenbacks; the ponderous outside millionaires, who hold the purse strings, the heads of the porters hanghais to fall into the basket whenever their own interests demand it. They can *buy* when they urge the latter to *sell*, and *sell* (poor unfortunates) to the "shang's" when the latter think them buying.

The comparison is not an inapt one, as those already in the business very well know, and outsiders wishing to further demonstrate its truth can test it by "taking a fly in oil," just at this particular time.

But to return to the movements of the *ring*. It is well known that early in November the price of refined oil was suddenly run up to 47 cents per gallon, Philadelphia delivery. The intention of the ring then was to call for November oil on the 10th, and cause a grand corner and squeeze on the 20th, causing the shorts to lose the difference between the price they had sold at and the fictitious price caused by the corner.

As the days rolled along, public sentiment all the while increasing in bitterness against the supposed *ringers*, the probabilities of there being any one *short* grew beautifully less, and the immense shipments of refined oil that were daily pushing Philadelphia from *Cleveland via* Pittsburgh, over the Pennsylvania Railroad, added to the train loads that were daily being manufactured and shipped from here, gave timely warning to the *ring men* that they had reckoned without their host and the *calls were not made*. Consequently the price of oil dropped from 37 to 33 cents per gallon—the price to day.

Defeated at all points, and burning with shame for their laurels thus wrenched from them by the ruthless *operators*, they once again entered the arena, and give decided promise of renewed vigor.

The failure to make their point in November leaving them loaded up with over one hundred thousand barrels of refined oil, representing a cash outlay of fourteen hundred thousand dollars, has caused them to turn their attention to crude oil for December delivery, and, like drowning men clutching at straws, they reach for and buy every paper contract they can find that requires the makers thereof to deliver crude oil in December.

In doing this they have run the speculative price of December crude oil up to sixteen and three-fourths cents per gallon, which figure represented in refined oil is equal to a cost of thirty-seven cents per gallon for the latter, whereas the market value to day is only 33½ to 34 cents.

Thus, in their desperation, they are actually paying thirty-seven cents when they can buy the same article refined for thirty four cents, causing them an apparent loss of three cents per gallon, or one dollar and twenty cents per barrel.

The question naturally occurs, what do they mean by such financiering? Why don't they buy the refined oil at one dollar more per barrel less than they can possibly make it out of these purchases of crude oil?

Ah, gentle reader, there is the rub, there is the milk in the cocoa-nut, that they expect to suck.

The expectation of the RING is, that four-fifths of the crude oil that has been sold for December delivery, owing to lack of facilities for transportation on the railroads, cannot possibly be delivered, consequently the *shorts* on crude oil, must be *squeezed* on the 31st of December in this year of our Lord. In order that this scheme may not miscarry, as the November *corner* did, they have organized a grand pool to purchase and hold out of the markets all of the crude oil that can, by any means, be delivered here in the specified time.

Again, they hope by elevating the price of crude and cutting off the supplies thereof to cause the manufacture of refined oil to be stopped for want of material, and, as a consequence, depletion of stock and enhancement in value of their immense stores of the same.

Messrs. Editors, I have attempted to give you thus hastily the outlines of this nefarious scheme, of some of the wealthy citizens of Pittsburgh, and it is for the public to judge of the honesty of their intentions and the character they are fast acquiring for the oil business.

So long as these dishonorable enterprises are conducted or engaged in, so long will our business be nothing but a damnable gamble, resulting at last in the total destruction of our hopes of building up a legitimate business of useful industry.

Every good citizen should unhesitatingly frown upon such undertakings, and the force of our laws should be brought to bear vigorously against this class of offenders, and if some eminent firms engage largely in other business, have prostituted their capital and credit to the service of the "ring," and shall be convicted and exposed, all the better for the multitude of honest men of moderate means who are now precluded from those occasional small financial facilities which all need from time to time, by the fact that these wealthy firms have engrossed so much of the capital of the banks that such facilities must be denied to others.

OBSERVER.

VERMONT has amended its criminal code so as to establish degrees of murder, corresponding to the Massachusetts law in that respect. The first result of the new law was the commuting of the sent

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

FRIDAY, NOV. 26, 1869.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 59½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 89½@89¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 124⅞@124¾.

THE Western Pennsylvanian is a very neatly printed weekly journal, the first number of which comes to us from the enterprising city of Erie. It is published and edited by B. F. H. LYNN, Esq., that veteran in Erie journalism. He promises to be independent in politics, and to devote his columns to the business interests of the city. The public may rely upon these pledges, as well as upon the marked ability and enlightened experience of the editor.

THE party of speculators who have so long made a football of the Erie Railway, have realized at last that the public patience is worn out. An application to the Supreme Court of New York in behalf of the long outraged stockholders has resulted in an order suspending the Gould and Fisk clique from the direction of the company's affairs until an investigation can be had into the very serious allegations of the complaint—charges which seem to cover all the grounds of the public dissatisfaction. The Gould party have procured, from one of their pocket-Judges in the metropolis, an order suspending the suspension, but counter orders will be multiplied on this, and the enquiry is likely to go on until the movement culminates in hoisting the speculators out of sight in the air.

THE N. Y. *World* prints a Washington letter which insists that the President is bent upon the acquisition of Cuba, San Domingo and Canada, and argues that this policy is clearly manifested, as to Cuba, by the proceedings just taken to detain the Spanish gun-boats at New York. The same Bohemian authority is probably responsible for a funny statement which we saw the other day, and which put in the mouth of one Dent, of the President's household, the declaration that the *World* was a favorite journal with General Grant. We perceive that the *World* has not referred to the President as "Hiram Ulysses" for several weeks—another proof, perhaps, of the establishment of the *entente cordiale* referred to. Yet, why should the *World* persist in holding up the President as a party to the paltry subterfuge which is said to seek to promote the Cuban interests under the pretence of a Peruvian protest? General Grant may have made a mistake in the Samana business, but his countrymen are not yet ready to believe that he is capable of the duplicity which the opposition press choose to attribute so him in this Cuban matter. The facts all clearly demonstrate that the President is guided by the most sincere good faith, toward Spain which has not not yet uttered a word of remonstrance, toward the Cubans who cannot yet claim that they have gained even the shadow of an encouragement for their hopes, and toward the higher interests of our own Republic, which inexorably forbid such foolish entanglements in our foreign policy as opposition journals seem delighted to anticipate.

FOUR CONDEMNED MURDERERS await, in the prisons of the Commonwealth, the execution upon them of the last penalty of a violated law. The month of December, now approaching, will witness four capital executions; a collective event without precedent in any former single month in the history of Pennsylvania. On the 4th, there will be two of these dreadful sentences carried out, one at Butler and the other at Williamsport, and on the 22d the two convicts, Titus and Schoeppe, will be hung at Carlisle. In the latter case, a great effort has been made by local influences, to prevail with the Governor in the way either of a delay, or of a pardon for the criminal, but this effort has failed, the death-warrant having been signed, in accordance with the judgment of the Executive and the recommendations of the Attorney General, his legal adviser. This issue of the case is also supported by the concurrence of the Judge who sat at the trial. The opinion of the Attorney General advises against the interposition of the pardoning power in behalf the condemned, upon the grounds that all the questions involved in the case, whether of law or of fact, have been already decided by the jury and the Court, the Supreme Court having also declined to grant a writ of error in the premises. Thus a judgment is reached which the Executive may not undertake to reverse or suspend, unless, as the Attorney General very cogently puts it, "the power of pardon invests the Chief Magistrate with the functions of a High Court of Error and Appeals." The profession and the public cannot but accept this position as conclusive.

A HEAVY VERDICT.

In the Dauphin county Common Pleas, a judgment was yesterday given, in favor of the Commonwealth, for the sum of $407,000, against the corporation known as the Credit Mobilier. This sum represents the liability of that corporation for its delinquent taxes, and will be realized by the State Treasury in full, unless the adverse party succeeds in reversing the judgment on appeal—an issue of which no apprehensions are felt by the State Government.

The tax-paying people are to be congratulated upon this substantial mark of the faithful ability with which the interests of the Commonwealth are protected and vindicated by its financial officers. And it must be admitted that the latter have been materially aided, in securing a result so fruitful in the present case, by the decisive action of Gov. GEARY, in releasing the former dead-lock between these financial officers on one side, and the principal law officers of the State on the other, by the late reconstruction of the Attorney General's office. That action is now abundantly justified, by the issue which this litigation might not otherwise have reached.

Simple justice to the State officials demands that this occasion should not pass without additional acknowledgment of the very effective services rendered in the attainment of this comfortable result, by Auditor General HARTRANFT and his assistant, Mr. FOSTER, as well as by State Treasurer MACKEY. These gentlemen have conducted the negotiation, which has involved the examination of most intricate accounts, with a patience and sagacity which nothing has been able to baffle, and which the judicial investigation, in the Dauphin Court, has fully maintained. The new Attorney General, assisted by Mr. HALL, have also earned golden opinions in their conduct of the trial.

THE RAILWAY FREIGHT-TARIFF.

The result of a conference between a committee of our merchants and the managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in relation to the alleged invidious discriminations of the freight-tariffs against the local interests of business in this city, is such as to support heartily the favorable anticipations expressed recently in these columns. The conference as arranged, was held at Philadelphia on Tuesday last, terminating in the most satisfactory assurances that the matters in discussion should be so adjusted as to meet all our reasonable expectations. As the Chairman, Mr. Dickey, has not yet returned, a formal report cannot yet be made public, but we had the authority of his associates, yesterday, for announcing the result as stated. The public will await the detailed report, which the Chairman is to prepare, with an interest commensurate with the important bearings of this matter upon the freighting business of this city. With the appearance of that report, we shall recur to the subject again.

ISTHMUS OF PANAMA CANAL.

The completion and success of the canal across the Isthmus of Suez, uniting the Mediterranean and Red Seas, and giving an entirely new navigable route to the Indian Ocean and to Asia, has given a new impulse to a kindred enterprise which has long been talked of. About the first of January two vessels are to be dispatched from Washington to the Isthmus of Panama for the purpose of making of careful survey of a route from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The survey is to be made in pursuance of the provisions of a treaty with the government of Columbia, which has not yet been ratified by the Senate of the United States, but which unquestionably will be.

The survey will be made a little to the east of the Panama Railroad, just where the narrow Isthmus expands into the continent of South America. The elevation to be overcome at that place is represented as not great; and having passed the summit, which is not far from the coast of the Caribbean Sea, the canal will follow the channel of a considerable river until it falls into the Pacific. But further explorations may discover other routes, so that it is prematere to talk about any particular one.

This canal will unquestionably be made, and for much of the trade of the continents and islands washed by the Pacific and Indian Oceans it will be a formidable rival to that by the Red Sea. But from New York to China or Japan the distance by either of these canals is more than double what it is by rail across this continent, and thence across the Pacific. For heavy commerce, however, their value to the world will be very great.

NAVIGATION TO THE LAKE.

It is nearly two years, since the GAZETTE has urged upon public attention the merits of the proposition for the enlargement of the canal, from the river, at Beaver, to the lake at Erie, to such a capacity as to float the average lake tonnage, with its cargoes unbroken, directly to the levees of this city. Our discussions have repeatedly traversed all the ground, presenting the important facts and such arguments as these warranted, for the consideration of our readers. We have shown, upon competent engineering authority, the entire practicability of the scheme, and at a cost quite within the ability of the communities which are directly interested in its accomplishment. The press of Western Pennsylvania have shared, with the GAZETTE, in these efforts to awaken public opinion to a just sense of the importance of the proposed measure. Of late, we perceive, with pleasure, that the question receives renewed attention, and that its merits are appreciated in other quarters of the Commonwealth. Indeed, there are some flattering indications that practical steps, at an early day, may be taken, to realize this scheme, and with a fair prospect of success.

The Erie *Independent* remarks:

There is not a doubt but what this work could be speedily accomplished if the principal owner of the bonds would place his interest in the market upon terms that would meet with the approbation of men who have it in their power to do the work. Some other means could be devised, but until some equitable arrangement can be made with the principal bondholder, it will be difficult to give the matter that strength and prominence which it deserves. The interests of the State and country demand that this canal should be enlarged—it must be enlarged—and will be. So let the parties who have taken the interest in hand push the matter as they have commenced it, and success will reward their patient and persevering efforts.

BRITISH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

There is a profound stir among the people of these provinces just now. Parties are divided into Tories and Liberals. The first are loyal to the crown of Great Britain, and oppose all measures calculated to weaken or break the old bond; while the others openly and boldly advocate independence, without disguising the fact that independence is to be but the preliminary step to annexation to the United States. In order to bring about annexation peaceably those provinces must first be released by the British Government from their allegiance, and thus be made independent and competent to treat with this government. No other course is possible except a resort to force, and that is not thought of. The party favoring this policy is said to be rapidly increasing.

As soon as it shall become apparent that the people of these provinces, with anything like unanimity, desire to be released from their allegiance to the crown of Great Britain, their desire will be granted freely, perhaps gladly, by the imperial government; for British statesmen have long been satisfied that the Canadas have been of no profit or advantage to the empire. They contribute nothing to its revenues, and add nothing to its strength. They would be more profitable commercially, were they independent, than they are now. The thirteen American colonies which broke their connection with that government in 1776, and have since grown into a mighty nation, have been of more commercial value to England since they achieved their independence than all her colonies put together. Men understand these things better now than they did a hundred years ago.

But why is it that the people of the Canadas and the adjacent provinces are becoming so discontented? Is the mother country oppressing them, as it oppressed these colonies and drove them to revolt and revolution? By no means. No such charges could be brought by them against the British sovereign as are found in our Declaration of Independence. The rule of the imperial government over those provinces has, for many years, been singularly gentle, kind and generous. Few people in the world are more lightly taxed, and all those taxes are expended among themselves. No part of the great national debt rests upon their shoulders. They are left free to make the best of their own resources, and have been largely aided by grants from the imperial treasury in the development of those resources. No established church exacts tithes from the people and eats out their substance; and popular freedom is as unrestricted there as in any country under heaven. Still they are discontented, and are daily growing more so, and yearn to unite their fortunes politically with the people of this Union, and take upon their shoulders their proportion of our burdens. With no unkind feelings toward their kindred on the other side, with no strong proclivities toward republican institutions but with calm deliberation and without the semblance of a quarrel with the power which has cared for them and nursed them from infancy, they desire to come over to us.

It is very strange, and there must be good cause. There is; and that cause is, that for many years they have not been prospering, and their population has hardly been increasing at all. Thousands of their people, the most energetic and efficient, have left and gone into the States, and that exhausting and ruinous migration still goes on with increasing volume. The soil of Canada is good; but its agriculture is languishing for want of men and means to carry it on. It won't pay.

But, it may be asked, how would annexation help this state of things? By multiplying industries. Now the Canadians, because of their colonial relation, cannot manufacture anything except lumber, and perhaps a little leather. Their soil and their forests are their only resources. In their languishing condition we have a palpable exemplification of the *benefits* of free trade, and one which, if properly studied, might teach our people and our Senators wisdom. The condition of that fine country at this moment proves what has been proven many a time, that no country that relied upon the exportation of raw materials, whether food, or wool, or lumber, or anything of the kind, ever did or ever can prosper.

Canada has a soil far better than that of New England; the climate is much the same; it is full of rivers and tributaries of rivers which afford boundless water power and channels of navigation; yet see the difference. What makes it? Simply this: the industry of Canada is confined *by the outside pressure of free trade* to two or three things; while that of New England seizes and turns to profit hundreds and thousands of avocations. Is that all? Yes, that is all; and herein lies the secret of Canadian discontent and desire to change political relations; and herein we see why Canada is languishing and non-progressive, while the United States is prospering as no nation ever prospered before.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HISTORY OF THE AUGSBURG CONFESSION, from the Origin till the adoption of the Formula of Concord. By Rev C. H. W. Stuckenburg, Pastor of the Messiah Evangelical Lutheran Church, Pittsburgh, Pa. Published by Lutheran Board of Publication, Philadelphia. For sale by S. A. Clark, No. 165 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

A work of this kind is valuable beyond denominational lines, for the important historical facts it embodies, interesting to all evangelical Christians. The history of the Augsburg Confession is a history of Protestantism, in which the early struggles of the great Reformation are interwoven and therefore becomes the common property of all Christains, and we shall be very much mistaken if the work is not regarded in that light. The author, while in Europe, during the Spring and Summer of 1866, commenced the investigation of this history, and had access to the valuable library of the Ministry of Tubigen, and as he prosecuted his researches, the materials were sufficent to induce him to publish the result of his labor for the benefit of others. The importance of the subject itself, and the diverse views entertained among Lutherans in Europe and America were sufficient reasons for a thorough investigation of the whole matter. The author, too, in preparing this volume was removed from all controversy and connection with the unhappy distractions that now rend the Lutheran Church in this country, so that his present association should be received as a choice outside of the faithful historical facts embodied in this volume. The history appears to be complete, and evidently will be regarded as a standard for consultation. The author is a resident of this city and enjoys a fine reputation for ministeral ability, and is deservedly popular in our community.

HISTORY OF JOSEPH BONAPARTE, King of Naples and of Italy. By John S. C. Abbott, author of "The History of Napoleon Bonaparte," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

Few will deny the usefulness of works of this kind, in giving historical facts in a plain and simple form. The author very happily brings out the salient parts of the history of Joseph Bonaparte, that will captivate and charm the reader. For a person hurried for time, it is a capital medium to learn historical facts of the times of Joseph Bonaparte. Highly colored as some may deem the works of this author, the book bears traces of scholarship that will demand commendation. The work is handsomely illustrated.

JULIET THE HEIRESS. By Mrs. Margaret Hosmer, author of "The Chinese Boy," etc. Published by J. P. Skelly & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by Rev. Joseph Horner, 129 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

In this pretty story we have beautifully illustrated what a young lady of wealth may do for the happiness and comfort of others. It is one of tender interest, too, and reveals the lights and shades of life under unfavorable surroundings. The characteristics of Wynne's eventful history lend additional charm to the story.

METEORS, Aërolites, Storms and Atmospheric Phenomena. From the French of Zurcher and Margollé. By Wm. Lackland. Illustrated. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Science in this popular form is rendered attractive, because it is simplified down to very young minds. Without expecting the work to present the sharply defined lines of the science of meteorology, as may be found in standard authors on this subject, enough is given to give the reader an intelligent idea of the topics discussed and illustrated. By this method of popularizing the sciences, persons may gain much instruction and information in a short time, that otherwise might involve immense labor in seeking through the ordinary channels. It forms a part of Appleton's excellent "Library of Wonders."

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP. MAJOR JONES' SKETCHES OF TRAVELS. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brother, Philadelphia. For sale by W. A. Gildenfenny, Pittsburgh.

These volumes, from part of the "Library of Humorous Works," published by Petersons. Scenes of the most ludicrous character are depicted, in language, to say the least, not very elegant or elevating. There is much to awaken, however, the sensibilities of the reader, and afford entertainment and mirth. The illustrations are in keeping with the text. WONDERS OF THE DEEP. A companion to "Stray Leaves from the Book of Nations." By M. Schele De Vere. Published by G. P. Putnam & Son, New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Strong faith is required to believe that all these graphic descriptions are real. Some of them read like fiction. In either case, it must be confessed, it is a charming work and reads like romance. Underneath all, however, there is a vein of instruction and entertainment, that is commendable, and calculated to leave good impressions on the mind after its perusal. Such works ought to be multiplied. Society needs them to take the place of the chaffy literature, so widely circulated. Persons who commence reading the book will not tire until they finish it.

THE PRINCE OF DARKNESS. A Romance of the Blue Ridge. By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. Published by T. B. Peterson & Bro., Philadelphia. For sale by W. A. Gildenfenny, Pittsburgh.

This volume contains Wallraven's family, which entitles the work, a "Broken Engagement," "Winning," and "Thunderbolt to the Hearth." Mrs. Southworth is the author of a number of works of fiction, and is quite a favorite with many. We are not prepared to compare this book with some of her earlier publications, but we think it may bear comparison with some of her later works.

BALLADS OF NEW ENGLAND. By John Greenleaf Whittier. With illustrations. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

The publishers have displayed good taste and judgment in robing Mr. Whittier's Ballads in such exquisitely beautiful attire. The volume is the production of the best skill of printer and artist, and in keeping with the rare genius of the poet. Mr. Whittier, in a note to the publishers, expresses his approbation of the work, in truthfulness of illustration and in beauty and delicacy of execution, as all that could be desired. The ballads, ten in number, are gems, and long have been favorites of the poetry-loving public, for their ringing melody, exquisite grace, and natural beauty of thought and expression. It is an admirable gift book.

ROLAND YORKE. A Sequel to "The Channings." By Mrs. Henry Wood. Published by T. B. Peterson & Bro., Philadelphia.

"Roland Yorke" is hardly equal to some of the numerous works of this author. To the lovers of fiction it has merits that will command their attention. It is readable, and the style is easy. The characters are, however, not faultless.

ARMS AND ARMOUR in Antiquity and the Middle Ages. By Charles Boutell, M. A., author of "English Heraldry," &c. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by S. A. Clark & Co., Pittsburgh.

Many will enjoy the perusal of this work, as it gives an idea of the genius of men, in inventing weapons of defence. It is full of curious things, and shows a wonderful contrast between ancient and modern warfare—a terrible calamity at any time. Much solid information may also be gained in the study of the work. Its illustrations will go far towards rendering the book attractive, and in giving proper conceptions of the history. The book is full of wonders and will be popular.

LITTLE MAIDIE. Volumes 1 and 2. By Caroline E. K. Davis. Published by Henry Hoyt, Boston. For sale by Booksellers generally.

Lessons are inculcated in this pretty story that should lift the soul up from the trifles of every day life. Young people will see in the history of "Little Maidie" much to learn that will make them wise and happy. The work is high toned and of a decided moral and religious type. It ought to be popular with boys and girls.

JOHN PLOUGHMAN'S TALK: or, Plain Advice for Plain People. By C. H. Spurgeon. Published by Sheldon & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Plain as the lessons are in "John Ploughman's Talk," nevertheless the book sparkles with nicely rounded points. Mr. Spurgeon talks plainly, pointedly, and earnestly, on subjects of vital interest. Throughout the volume it glows with beautiful thoughts, tersely expressed. Its publication in this country is timely, and it will doubtless swell the tide of good influences.

THE WOMAN WHO DARED. By Epes Sargent. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by W. A. Gildenfenny, Pittsburgh.

Much discussion has been brought out by the publication of this poem, and the criticisms are mostly against the principles inculcated. It contains some elegant passages, but others again smack very strongly of a species of free love-ism that renders the work properly obnoxious.

A GRAMMAR-SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. From the Discovery of America to the Present time. By Benson J. Lossing. Illustrated by Maps and Engravings. Published by Sheldon & Company, New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

The reputation of the distinguished author is enough to warrant the excellencies of this work. But a careful examination of the plain, comprehensive style, and exhaustive method of dealing with historical facts, cannot fail to elicit admiration and commendation from competent critics. Mr. Lossing is pre-eminent in this department, indeed all his works evince pains-taking and patient labor. The illustrations are capital and in good taste.

LETTERS OF PEREGRINE PICKLE. By George P. Upton. Published by the Western News Company, Chicago.

These sketches have been carefully selected from the numerous contributions of Mr. Upton to the Chicago *Tribune*, on a variety of subjects—principally of a light and spicy character. They are agreeable, quite readable, sparkling, and indicate rare versatility of talents. The book is printed in new type, on tinted and hot pressed paper, and is a credit to the publishers and Chicago.

THE UNCLE SAM SERIES FOR AMERICAN CHILDREN. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co.

This unique series of picture books for young people is a marked improvement over some of the nonsensical literature formerly prepared for little folks. The letter-press is by first class writers, and, of course, the pictures will give much satisfaction. Of the four published, the first, "The Story of Columbus," is written by Mr. J. T. Trowbridge; "Putnam, the Brave," by R. H. Stoddard; "Rip Van Winkle," by E. C. Stedman; "Abraham Lincoln," by Bayard Taylor.

ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC FOR 1870. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

This is a beautiful specimen of bookmaking. Besides the useful information found in Almanacs, it contains a vast amount of useful and entertaining matter on various subjects. The numerous engravings are very superior and attractive.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York, send us a volume in pamphlet form of Chas. Reade's popular novels, "Peg Woffington, Christee Johnstone, and other Stories," being the eighth volume of that cheap series. No one can complain of being unable to buy Reade's Novels, when they can be bought at so trifling an expense. We have also "The Minister's Wife" and "A Beggar on Horseback," two of Harper's Select Novels, in pamphlet form. The first is a story founded on events that occurred in Scotland within the last half century. It maintains the good reputation this author has attained in works of fiction. In the latter work, the plot seems natural and straightforward, style easy and graceful. The author enjoys much popularity as a writer.

A SICK lady in New Haven was recently given two prescriptions, one for a liniment, the principal ingredients of which were aconite (poison) and chloroform, and the other for a tonic, to be taken in water. By some error the lady took the liniment internally, and rubbed the tonic on the outside. She felt queer and strange afterward, but somehow struggled against these feelings and finally got better of her complaint. She was so thankful for her recovery that, like a good Samaritan, she recommended the mixture to all her sick neighbors, one of whom tried it, with nearly fatal results.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE GAZETTE:

Gentlemen, Do those who advocate an immediate resumption of specie payments think what it is they demand? Who must resume? Not the banks, for they, under their charters, can not be required to do more than they are now doing, to wit, to redeem their issues in greenbacks. Now suppose the government should commence the work of redeeming the greenbacks in coin, the holders of the paper of the national banks would immediately make a run upon them for greenbacks, and then, with the greenbacks, make a run upon the national treasury for coin; so we should have a double run. Presently the greenbacks in the vaults of the banks and the coin in the treasury would both be exhausted. What then? Why simply that most of the banks would be driven into liquidation, and their issues be thrown upon the national treasury for redemption, in addition to the three hundred and fifty millions of its own currency, which, together, would make a draft upon the treasury of from five to six hundred millions in coin. As everybody knows that there is not half that amount of coin in the country, confidence could not be restored so far as to allow paper and coin to float in the channels of circulation as they used to do, the one the equivalent of the other in value; and until that should be the case, the rush for coin would continue. How long could the treasury sustain such a drain? Not for a month, nor the half of it; and then would come a universal breakdown of government, banks and people together, such as the world never saw. The country would then be left destitute of a currency and the government of a revenue.

Few people reflect upon the closeness with which the government, people and banks are now bound up together. The situation is altogether different from what it used to be, and a great deal better, provided we can be content to let it alone. We all wish to see our paper currency equal in value to gold, just as we sometimes wish that the fruit on a tree were ripe; but we must have patience and wait for that. If those who manage our affairs only had sense enough to check the outflow of gold through the channels of commerce, and thus cause it to accumulate, the return to coin payments would come pretty soon, and as naturally as the water of a canal lifts a boat from a lower to a higher level when those who manage the wickets do their parts as they ought.

PATIENCE.

DR. KEYSER

May be consulted every day until 1 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, and from 4 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

Deafness,
Discharge from the Ear,
Polypus,
Buzzing and Singing Noises in the head,
Diseases of the Eye,
Blindness,
Catarrh of the Head,
Laryngitis,
Rachitis,
Bronchitis,
Asthma, and
Consumption,
as well as Diseases of the Heart and the Digestive Apparatus,
Necrosis,
Ulcerated Limbs,
Tan Morphew,
Scrofula,
and the various Diseases of the Skin and Hair.

Dr. KEYSER would respectfully invite those who have failed to get Relief from other sources to inquire into his mode of treatment.

WE LIVE IN THREE CLIMATES.

In this country we have at different seasons of the year, the temperature of three climates. Our Springs and Autumns have a softness and mildness that belong only to the Temperate Zones; our Mid-summers are torrid, and our Mid winters almost arctic in their frigidity. These changes, involving a variation of from ninety to one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit during the year, act upon the whole constitution to health and long life, but they fall to entail upon us some distressing complaints which can only be escaped by the exercise of due care and the use of a proper antidote when the system is predisposed to contract them. The chief and most dreaded of these complaints is dyspepsia, once supposed to be incurable, but which, since the introduction of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, now about twenty years ago, has proved to be a perfectly manageable disease.

In the Spring and Fall, but more especially in the Fall, the symptoms of dyspepsia are generally aggravated. The feebler expenditure of the animal fluids under the burning sun of Summer, is apt to leave the stomach weak and indolent and incompetent for the task of perfect digestion. It requires a tonic which will restore to its be largy and brace and invigorate without irritating or inflaming. No tonic has ever been received in the wonderful vegetable preparation which has replaced in a great measure, if not entirely, the fiery and deep-seated, but pernicious, under the false idea that the disorder would go with them. The success of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS in all the varieties of dyspeptic state, acute or chronic, has effectually exploded this delusion. It is now recommended as a specific for indigestion by some of the most eminent members of the medical profession.

NOTICES.

SHERIDAN POST, 88, G. A. R., will hold a special meeting at their Hall, corner of Beaver avenue and Locust streets, Allegheny, on FRIDAY NEXT, at 7½ P. M. All the members are requested to be present.

WM. BLAKELY,
Post Commander.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., 98 Water Street, PITTSBURGH, November 23, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months.

Payable free of Government Tax on and after the 30th inst.

JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., 98 Water Street, PITTSBURGH, N vember 23, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 98 Water street, on TUESDAY, December 7th, between the hours of 11 A. M and 2 P. M.

JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, November 11th, 1869.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD ANNUAL MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their Office, on the Fifth MONDAY, SIXTH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN H. PAGE, JR.,
Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MILLINERY,

AT

91 Federal St., Allegheny.

BARGAINS THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

FIFTY CENTS will buy a Velvet Hat. ONE DOLLAR will buy a Velvet Hat trimmed with Plume. TEN CENTS will buy a pair of Shell Bracelets.

ONE DOLLAR is all we charge for Frame, Lining and Making a Velvet Bonnet, old or new.

Ladies' Suits made to order and handsomely trimmed for FIVE and SIX DOLLARS.

Hat Frames, TEN CENTS.

Sash Ribbons and Fancy Ribbon Bows, cheap; Dress Trimmings, Fancy Fringes, Children's Woolen Sacques, Ladies' Opera Hoods, Infants' Cloaks, Ladies' Kid Gloves in all desirable shades, Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, Lace Handkerchiefs, new styles. Jet Jewelry of every description, style and price, at

MRS. ROBB'S,

91 Federal Street, Allegheny.

no27:6TT MWF

DIARIES!

DIARIES!

DIARIES!

1870!

1870!

Our stock of Diaries is now complete, ranging in price from 35 cents to $2.75. Mailed upon receipt of price. State the number of days to a page and we will fill order same day received.

JOSEPH HORNER,

No. 129 Smithfield Street,

no22:MWF PITTSBURGH, PA.

SHAKER

DRIED CORN.

Of superior quality, just received and for sale by barrel or at retail; also Shaker Fulverized Herbs for seasoning Soups and Meats. For sale at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW,
no26 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 25, 1869.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, extra good.
At 12 1-2c., Dark Delaines.
At 18 3-4c., Striped Dress Goods, an extra bargain.
At 25c., Black and Colored Poplins.
At 18 3-4c., Scarlet Flannel.
At 12 1-2c., Plaid Flannel.
At 22c., Heavy Barred Flannel.
At 25c., Heavy Barred Twilled Flannel, extra good.
At 87 1-2c., Black Waterproof Cloth.
At $1.00, Black Waterproof Cloth.
At $1.00 Brown Waterproof Cloth.
At $2.50, Gray Blankets.
At $3.00, Gray Blankets, extra size and weight.
At $3.00, White Blankets.
At $4.00, White Blankets, extra size and weight.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPL'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

A LIMITED AMOUNT

OF THE

7-40 GOLD BONDS,

Of the CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD are offered for sale by Messrs. W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, 54 Cliff Street, New York.

They are $1,000 Bonds, issued upon a Railroad nearly one-half completed, starting from Chicago and traversing a country unsurpassed by any in the first essentials of a large and profitable business.

They are secured by FIRST MORTGAGE on 140 miles of this first-class road, its outfit and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They bear a high rate of interest for a long period of time—7 per cent. gold for 40 years—and a small ratio to the cash value of the Realty upon which they are issued.

They create an interest liability of the Company of only $1,246 PER MILE, or less than one-third that of some great roads of the country whose Bonds have ranked very high.

These facts, added to the safe-guards thrown around each and every Bond, combine to render these, UNEQUALLED SECURITIES, and really the most desirable in the market for investment.

Price 95 and accrued interest in currency, the right being reserved to advance, upon due notice.

Pamphlets, with maps and full detail, sent free on application to our Agents in Pittsburgh,

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,

75 FOURTH AVENUE.

Having personally examined the entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, we offer these Bonds with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,

Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

no10:94

WOOLEN DRUGGETS

AND

FELT CARPETS,

1¼, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3¼, 3½ and 3¾

YARD WIDE.

BORDERED SQUARES

Suitable for Parlors.

DINING ROOM CRUMB CLOTHS,

Woolen, Linen and Cotton,

AT LOWER PRICES THAN LAST SEASON

Notwithstanding the undiminished tariff on these goods.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 Fifth Avenue.

oc29:mwf

CARPETS.

NEW FALL STOCK.

Oil Cloths, Window Shades,

DRUGGETS.

DRUGGET SQUARES,

Ingrain Carpets,

At the Lowest Prices Ever Offered.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

se18:MWF

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third door above Diamond alley, PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS,

266 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs, Paint and Patent Medicines.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 26, 1869.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin.
At 12 1-2c., Dark Delaines.
At 18 3-4c., Striped Dress Goods, an extra bargain,
At 25c., double width Black and Colored Poplins,
At $1.50, Embossed Cloth Skirts,
At 18 3-4c., Scarlet Flannel,
At 12 1-2c., Plaid Flannel,
At 22c., Heavy Barred Flannel,
At 25c., Heavy Barred Twilled Flannel, an extra bargain.
At 87 1-2c., Black Waterproof Cloth.
At $1.00, Black Waterproof Cloth,
At $1.00, Brown Waterproof Cloth,
At $2.50 a pair, Gray Blankets,
At $3.00 a pair, Gray Blankets, extra size and weight,
At $3.00 a pair, White Blankets,
At $4.00 a pair, White Blankets, extra size and weight,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

JUST OPENED

BY

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

Woolen Goods,

SCARFS, HOODS, SACQUES, MITTS, SHAWLS, LEGGINGS, and WRISTLETS.

HOSIERY.

All sizes and qualities WOOL AND MERINO RIBBED BALMORAL.
TARTAN AND FANCY STRIPED.
FLEECED COTTON.
GENTS' WOOL AND MERINO ½ HOSE.

SHAKER KNIT SOCKS.

GLOVES,

REAL BUCK GLOVES AND MITTS.
FUR TOPPED K. D.
WOOL KNIT GLOVES AND MITTS.
CLOTH, BERLIN LINED & SILK GLOVES.
GENTS' DRIVING GLOVES.
LADIES', MISSES AND BOYS' GLOVES of all kinds.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Wholesale Rooms up Stairs.

77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

no

WOOLEN GOODS,

Hand Knit Shawls,

SACQUES and HOODS.

Hosiery and Gloves, to suit all.

A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

BLACK SILK FRINGES.

ROMAN FRINGES, all styles & colors.

Cashmere Scarfs,
Lace Collars,
Lace Handkerchiefs,
Linen Collars,
Embroideries,
Buttons,
Ribbons, etc.

We are now offering our stock of

ARAB SHAWLS at Half Price,

GOOD SHADES OF

Blue and Green Kid Gloves.

BOULEVARDE SKIRTS,

TRAVELING SATCHELS.

Merchants and Dealers supplied at Eastern Rates.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

78 & 80 Market Street.

no23

DRUGGETS,

EXTRA QUALITY,

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

Direct Importations,

M'CALLUM BROS.,

No. 51 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

oc21

ELEGANT CARPETS.

The latest and most beautiful designs ever shown in

TAPESTRY OR BODY

BRUSSELS.

Just received by direct importation from England.

DRUGGETS

Of the latest styles in large quantities.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

23 Fifth Avenue.

oc2

RIESICK & BRO.,

FIRE & BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES AND VAULTS.

NO DAMP, NO MOULD.

ENGINES AND MACHINERY,

BREWERY WORK, REPAIRING AND PUTTING-UP MACHINERY,

Cor. 17th and Pike Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

no16:n66

NOTICE.

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that $5,000 of the Water Extension Loan Bonds of 1869, will be paid if presented at this office on December 1st, 1869.

no22:n83 R. J. McGOWAN, Controller.

H. B. LYON,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

Office—No. 5 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

Capt. JOHN MESSNER, Deputy, Pittsburgh Market.

Lieut. GEO. B. McNULTY, Deputy, Allegheny Market.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOWEST PRICES!

New Dry Goods!

$10.00 per Yard, 4-4 Black Cloaking Velvets.
50c., One case Empress Cloth, been selling this season at $1 per yard.
62½c., Silk Chain Black Poplins.
50c., Heavy Black Corded Poplins.
23c., Plaid Country Flannels.
$6.00, Bargain in Country Blankets.
50c., Strip Silk Mixed Dress Goods.
Good Bargains in Paisley Shawls.
Good Bargains in Black Thibet Shawls
Good Bargains in Cloth Sacques.
Beaver and Chinchilla Cloths.
Velvets and Velveteens.
8-4 Country Blanket Flannel.
Cassimeres, Tweeds, Coatings,
Poplin Plaids, Medinas.

LOOK FOR

Bargains This Week

IN

N

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. P. Shannon, James W. Ayres, Chas. B. Lesch, John Floyd. John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1869.

Gold declined to-day from 125¾ to 124⅝, the lowest point reached since it advanced in 1862. Everybody is astonished at the steady decline without any intermediate advance whatever. The principal cause for the decline is in the continued sales of the Government, one million dollars to-day and another million to-morrow, and the fear that under a tight money market gold would cost high rates for currency. So far the reopening of the gold clearing bank has had no influence on the speculative operators, and they are very shy. The importers are also slow in buying, believing in lower rates. Should the reports prove to be true that the Government will sell 25 million dollars next month again, 120 would even be too high a figure for gold on January next, although the discussing of the financial question would move gold and bonds up and down very rapidly.

The retail price of merchandise is so far but little effected by the decline of gold; but should a point be reached materially below 125, every commodity will rapidly decline and adjust itself to the gold standard.

With the decline of gold, Governments would lose their attractiveness as investments, and the more shrewd of the small holders would gradually come on the market with their lot and add to the depression already existing. But as far as Government credit goes his would be fully made up by the appreciation of greenbacks approaching the par of gold.

Stocks are still strong, and the few large holders are doing their very best to force the shorts to take their high priced, inflated, watered stocks from them. Many weak fingers will of course drop out of the ring, losing more, but those who have margins enough will make an ultimate profit. Erie suddenly jumped from 128¼ to 129; @129⅞@130¾, from which it declined to 128, advancing to 128¾, and closing at last night's closing quotations. The Vanderbilt shares are dull and heavy, but the North West and Reading are strong. In North West a corner is attempted, but it is believed by good parties that the attempt will fail before the stock can be run up much higher. Cleveland is firm, and Fort Wayne strong.

Money easier. Business more active.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 124¾; Silver, 121: Eighty-one's, 117¼; Five Twenties, 1862, 114¾; do 1864, 112; do 1865, 113; Ten-Forties, 107½; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 115; do. do. 1867, 115½; do. do. 1868, 115; Union Pacific Railroad, 86; Central do, do, 99; Cy. Pacific, 107¼; Lake Superior 93.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Money steady at 5@7 per cent. on call. Sterling dull at 8⅝@8¾. Gold lower, opening at 125¾, and closed at 124⅜@124⅞. Carrying rates 4 per cent. currency to 7 per cent. gold. Clearances at Gold Exchange Bank $12,009,000. The Sub-Treasury sold $1,000,000 at 124.125 31-100.

Governments heavy in sympathy with the fall in gold, and the decline was accelerated by continued sales on the part of private investors and financial institutions. The prices made to day are the lowest since last spring. Coupons '81, 117⅜@117½; do. '65, 115¾@115¾; do. '65, 113⅝@113¾; do. new, 115⅝@115¾; do. '67, 115¾@115¾; do. '68, 115⅝@115¾; 10 40s, 107¼@107¾; Currency Sixes, 107¼@107¾.

State bonds heavy and lower: Missouris, 91; old Tennessees, 55; new do, 51¾; old Virginias, 59¾; new do, 53; old North Carolinas, 15¾; new do, 33; special tax, 3¾.

The vote of the stockholders of the Wells, Fargo & Co. Express Company on the proposition to increase the capital stock to $15,000,000, was as follows: In favor, 50,668 shares; against the proposition, 334 shares. An injunction was served to restrain the Company from issuing any of the $5,000,000 of the new stock. This injunction was granted by Judge Cordozo on application of Eugene Kelley. A large number of stockholders, who disapprove of an increase of the capital stock, refused to vote. The stock has advanced to 55, with more animation. The downward tendency in Vanderbilt continues, Central having sold as low as 177, though it closed at 178¾ bid. Northwest and Lake Shore are firm. The general market is unsettled, with a light business. At the close the market was weak.

Five Thirty Prices.—Canton, 52¼; Cumberland, 26¾; Western Union Telegraph, 35¾; Quicksilver, 14; Mariposa, 8; do preferred, 16; Adams Express, 57¾; Wells Fargo, 183; American, 54¾; United States, 52¾; Pacific Mail, 55; New York Central, 178½; Erie, 28; do. preferred, 49; Harlem, 132; Hudson, 160; Reading, 99¼; Michigan Central, 120; Lake Shore, 88¾; Illinois Central, 137; Pittsburgh, 85¾; Northwestern 74⅝; do. preferred, 88¾; Rock Island, 103½; St. Paul, 68¾; do. preferred, 88½; Wabash, 58; do. preferred, 84; Fort Wayne, 89¾; Terre Haute, 26; do. preferred, 56; Chicago and Alton, 149; do. preferred, 149¼; Ohio and Mississippi, 28¾; New York Central Consolidated, 89; do. Scrip, 81¾; C. C. & I. C., 24.

Mining Shares dull. Boston prices: Calumet, 51; Copper Falls, 4; Franklin, 9; Hecla, 84; Quincy, 90.

Sub Treasury balance, $89,775,760.

The *Express* says a basis was offered to day for $200,000, or any part thereof, of Union Pacific Bonds, with no seller.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 25, 1869.

From what we have heard of the conference of the Committee of Pittsburgh merchants with the Pennsylvania R. R. Company at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, we feel almost warranted in saying that the proper authorities of that corporation have agreed to accede to the proposition made by our committee, that the discrimination which has so long been made by that company against this city will soon be discontinued, and that shippers here will be placed on an equal footing with western shippers over that road. This was, in substance, all that was asked, and it is stated that Mr. Vice President Scott himself acknowledged that there was cause for complaint, that the request was just and reasonable, and that he would at once lay the matter before the Board. It is to be regretted, of course, that the matter had not been agitated and brought to the notice of the company long since, but as the saying is, "it is better late than never."

Nothing official has as yet been issued in regard to the matter, but, as already intimated, we think it can be safely set down as a fact that the company are acting in good faith, and that the hopes now entertained in regard to the immediate removal of this much and long complained of discrimination will be fully realized.

APPLES—We can report a moderate demand but the supply is large, unusually so. We continue to quote at $5,00@3.50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 8@9.

BUTTER—There is a moderate demand with sales of prime at 33@35, and choice at 36@37.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 12@13 cts.

BEANS—Steady at $2,50@3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales; 4¼@4¾ cts.

CHESTNUTS—Dull; $1,50@3.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $12@16 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

CANNED GOODS—Firm but unchanged; standard brands may be quoted in a jobbing way at 31@31¾.

CIDER—Sales all the way from $5 to $9 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is quoted from 17 to 18 for Western Reserve; 19 for Factory; 20 for Ohio and 21 for New York Goshen.

DRIED FRUIT—Demand is rather better, but prices are unchanged. Apples 7@8c. Peaches 9@10 for quarters, and 12@12½ for halves.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 12@13.

EGGS—Fresh packed scarce and higher, with sales at 38@40.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we quote choice at 85@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—Is very quiet and unchanged —demand entirely local. Sales of winter flours at $5,75@6,25, and spring wheat brands are quoted at $5,50@5,75.

GRAIN—Wheat is in steady demand with sales of Red at $1,15@1,18. Oats still quoted at 47 on wharf and track and 49@50 in store—receipts light, demand fair. New Corn is rather better with sales reported on wharf at 85@90, and movement in old Corn. There is a great difference of opinion among dealers in regard to the price of Rye, which is owing to the fact that some want to sell while others want to buy; some quote at 90@95, and others at $1,00@1,05. As stated yesterday it has advanced in the west. Barley is dull and nominally unchanged, $1,00@1,10.

HAY—Sales at Allegheny Diamond Scales of 48 loads, at $14@22 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $3,50@4,00 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2.25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD—Is firmer and avancing; we quote at 19@19½, in tierces for prime kettle rendered.

LARD OIL—Also is firm and tending upward; No. 1 is now quoted at $1.45@1,48.

POTATOES—In fair demand with sales by the car load at 55, for prime Lake Shores.

PEANUTS—Sales at 10 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

SEEDS—Nothing doing in either clover or Timothy seeds. Sales of flaxseed at $2,40, at which figure it is wanted.

SALT—Allegheny river brands quoted at $2 for small lots in store.

STRAW—Sales at $12 per ton.

WHISKY—A shade easier. Highwines, $1,05; Common Rectified $1,05@1and Oudes, &c., $1,15.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, THURSDAY, Nov. 25, 1869.

CATTLE.

The supply has been rather light this week, and with a steady demand, the market is somewhat stronger, and the better grades were held generally at a slight advance. Common cattle, however, in consequence of a falling off in the attendance of this kind of buyers, were dull, and even harder to sell than last week. The commission men, generally, reported the market dull and sluggish with no essential change in prices, while buyers, on the other hand, intimated that it was firmer than last week and that in many instances prime cattle were held at from ½ to ¾ of a cent per pound above the prices for the same class of stock last week. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, there was one sale, and only one, at 6 cents, and this may be regarded as an outside price and none but the very best fat steers could be sold at that figure. Light steers, suitable for feeding, may be quoted at $3,30, for No. 1 and 2 mixed, $1,24 for winter red Illinois, $1,35@1,38 for winter red and amber do, $1,40@1,42 for spring wheat, $1,20, 750 bush of four rowed State at $1,20, 750 bush four rowed State, and Lake Shore at $1,15. Barley malt quiet. Receipts of corn 27,845. Corn in shade easier with rather more doing; sales of 80,000 bush at $1,04@1,08, for unsound mixed western, $1,08@1,10 for sound do. Receipts oats 102,741 bush, oats le better, with sales of 90,000 bush at 49@50 for mixed western, 50@51 for white. Rye dull and drooping, with sales of 40 tierces Carolina at 93@97½c. Cuffee dull, with sales 700 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar heavy; sales 280 hhds at 11@11¾c for Cuba and 11½@11¾c for New Orleans. Molasses heavy. Petroleum quiet at 29c for crude and 33c for refined. Hops steady at 20@28c for American. Linseed Oil dull at 95@96c. Pork heavy, with sales 400 bbls at $32,50@32,75 for new mess, $35,50@35,75 for old do, $33 for prime mess, $30,50@31 for old do, $28@30,50 for prime mess; and $26@30,50 for prime mess; also 250 bbls new mess, seller January, at $30. Beef steady, with sales 125 bbls at $9@13 for new plain mess, and $10@17 for new extra mess. Tierce Beef quiet, with sales of 145 tierces at $20@25 for prime mess, $30@31 for India mess. Beef hams quiet, with sales of 120 bbls at $15@21 for old, and $32@33 for new. Cut meats dull and heavy, with sales of 50 pkgs at 12@12½c for shoulders, 17@17½c for hams. Middles quiet, with sales of 85 box city at 17@17½c; also 200 bxs deliverable in Chicago at 14c, Cumberland cut, and 15c for short ribbed. Lard is a shade easier, with sales of 760 tierces at 18@19c for steam, and 19@19¼c for kettle rendered; also 750 tierces steam rendered, seller January and February, at 18¼@18¾c. Butter quiet and steady at 20@35c. Cheese quiet. Freights to Liverpool dull and declining. *Later.*—The flour market rather more active, and better on low grades, with a fair demand, chiefly speculative. Wheat quiet and scarcely so firm for winter; very firm for spring, with moderate inquiry for export and speculation. Rye dull and heavy. Lard firm and fairly active at 6¼@6¾c for western. Corn dull, $1,08@1,09¾ for sound mixed western. Pork more active and firmer; sales of 750 bbls at $32,50 for new, and $32,50 for old mess; also 500 bbls mess for February at $30. Beef dull, without decided change in price. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet, 19c for prime steam, and 18½c for future delivery. Eggs quiet, without decided change in price.

CINCINNATI, November 25.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull: sales No. 1 at $1,08. Corn scarce and higher; sales old at $1,05, and there is hardly any in market: new sold at 83c, and is in demand. Oats unchanged and dull at 47 to 54c. Rye and Barley unchanged. Cotton dull at 25½@26¾c. Provisions dull but unchanged; sales 64 hhds at $9,40 to 17,50 for hogs to medium leaf. Whisky dull, and prime is drooping: small sales at $1,01, but was not saleable at better than 98c cash at the close. Hogs in large supply and the market dull at $10@10,50, the latter rate for extra large; buyers hold back, and this afternoon quotations are pretty weak and nominal; receipts 11,500 bbls; the receipts for to-morrow will also be large. Green meats lower and irregular, with sales at 11¼@11¾c@ 10¾c for shoulders, sides and hams. Mess pork and bulk meats nominally unchanged. Lard held at 18@18½c, but the market was quiet. Butter firm at 30 and fall. Prices, however, have not fluctuated much: good, fat, smooth sheep, averaging 80 to 85 lbs, may be quoted at 4½@4¾, and 90@100, pound averages at 4¾@5. Scalawags, of which the offerings largely consisted, dull at 2½@3.

HOGS.

The Hog market continues remarkably steady, and the long cherished hopes of packers and others in regard to lower prices have not yet been realized. The arrivals continue just about equal to the demand, so that there is no chance for accumulation of stock and so long as this continues, it is not likely that there will be any decline. Philadelphia Hogs are being sold at 10½@11 cts, and Yorkers at 10@10¼—yesterday there were sales as high as 10¾. To day the market was reported rather easier, in consequence of more liberal arrivals, and some dealers thought that a slight decline would probably be the result.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 25, 1869.

The oil market is still being watched closely with a lively interest, not only by those who are actively engaged in it but by the public generally. Many and varied are the views entertained in regard to its course from now until the close of the year; it is a hard problem as it now stands, and many an operator would give all he is worth to have it solved—to know what is to transpire within that time, and how the contest that is now being carried on with so much energy and vim, will terminate, and as to who will be the victors and who will be vanquished. As already intimated the situation is decidedly interesting, and as the game is a big one, both parties are doing their best, playing their cards with all the skill and strategy they possess, as the saying is, it is war "to the knife," and, consequently there must, of necessity, be somebody hurt.

The Refined market continues weak, for November and strong for December, and weak for almost any delivery beyond December; in fact, the whole movement seems to have settled down on December and it will have to be closed up in that month, as it is the last one of the year. The Crude market is strong for seller options this year, with several large sales and large offers, it is said, buyers for all that offers at market price. It is now rumored that a crude "corner" is contemplated next month, and that the idea in buying up all these sellers options, is to take a sharp turn on the shorts—having got control of all the oil to put prices up and make them (the "shorts") pay pretty heavy differences. There are those in Cincinnati and this city of these buyers want but differences, and this they are determined to have if it is possible.

CRUDE.

We can report sales in lots of 8,000 bbls, seller this year, at 16¾, which seems to be regarded as the standard price for that delivery, and there is but little inquiry at present for any other. We can also report a sale of 5,000 bbls, seller first half of 1870, (40 to 46) at 14⅞. We heard of a party who delivered oil on a buyer option to-day at 20 cents, which by-the-by is about realizing a margin of two dollars per bbl.

REFINED.

November is dull and weak and lower, being quoted at 33½@34, while December is reported strong at 34¼. Lines for January to March unchanged at 33. It was reported to-day that there had been a pretty general call on all the buyer options out for this year.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE BY A. V. R. R.

Commercial Oil Works 560 bbls crude, on account Owston & Sowers: Owston & Sowers 80, on account same; Pennock & Beeson 80, on account T Chess: Fisher Bros 240, on account J. H. Long: J. Gallagher 400, on account L. & C. Co: Bell & Palmer 80, on account W. A. Sneathen; Union Ref. Co. 560, on account Owston & Sowers; Kirkpatrick, Lyon & Co. 240, on account J. Mawhinney; Penn. Oil Works 320, on account Fisher Bros; H. W. Morgan & Co. 480, on account Owston & S; Lockhart, F. & Co. 1,468, on account same.

Total..... 4,498 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

R. W. Morgan & Co. 50 bbls tar to W. Lincoln, Co, Boston.

J. M. Riter, 139 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 50 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

H. Kelchner & Co., 50 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 307 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Forsyth & Bro., 359 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 258 bbls reamed oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, L. & S. 250 bbls ref. oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co. 295 bbls refined oil to Tack Bro. Philadelphia.

Total..... 1,374 bbls

Oil shipped East to-day as reported: Hutchinson Oil & Refining Co. 288 bbls ref. to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Total shipments..... 288

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Cotton opened steady and closed dull and declining; sales 3,000 bales at 25c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 21,566 bbls, a shade firmer and in fair demand, partly speculative; sales 1,425 bbls at $4,50@5,50 for super state and western; $5,15@6 for extra state; $5,75@6 for extra western; $6@6,40 for white wheat extra; $5,50@6 for E. H. O.; $5,75@6 for extra St. Louis; $6,50@9 for good choice do. Rye flour steady; sales 5,500 bbls at $4,50@5. Corn meal quiet; sales 150 bbls Brandywine at $5,25. Whisky opened heavy and lower; sales 400 bbls western at $1,02@1,04 for free, closing firm at the latter price. Wheat—receipts 272,881 bu, a shade firmer and in moderate demand, chiefly speculative; sales 57,000 bu at $1,25@1,28 for No. 2 spring, the latter an extreme for very choice; $1,30 for No. 1 and 2 mixed, $1,24 for winter red Illinois, $1,35@1,38 for winter red and amber do, $1,40@1,42 for spring wheat, $1,20, 750 bush of four rowed State at $1,20, 750 bush four rowed State, and Lake Shore at $1,15. Barley malt quiet. Receipts of corn 27,845. Corn in shade easier with rather more doing; sales of 80,000 bush at $1,04@1,08, for unsound mixed western, $1,08@1,10 for sound do. Receipts oats 102,741 bush, oats le better, with sales of 90,000 bush at 49@50 for mixed western, 50@51 for white. Rye dull and drooping, with sales of 40 tierces Carolina at 93@97½c. Cuffee dull, with sales 700 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar heavy; sales 280 hhds at 11@11¾c for Cuba and 11½@11¾c for New Orleans. Molasses heavy. Petroleum quiet at 29c for crude and 33c for refined. Hops steady at 20@28c for American. Linseed Oil dull at 95@96c. Pork heavy, with sales 400 bbls at $32,50@32,75 for new mess, $35,50@35,75 for old do, $33 for prime mess, $30,50@31 for old do, $28@30,50 for prime mess; and $26@30,50 for prime mess; also 250 bbls new mess, seller January, at $30. Beef steady, with sales 125 bbls at $9@13 for new plain mess, and $10@17 for new extra mess. Tierce Beef quiet, with sales of 145 tierces at $20@25 for prime mess, $30@31 for India mess. Beef hams quiet, with sales of 120 bbls at $15@21 for old, and $32@33 for new. Cut meats dull and heavy, with sales of 50 pkgs at 12@12½c for shoulders, 17@17½c for hams. Middles quiet, with sales of 85 box city at 17@17½c; also 200 bxs deliverable in Chicago at 14c, Cumberland cut, and 15c for short ribbed. Lard is a shade easier, with sales of 760 tierces at 18@19c for steam, and 19@19¼c for kettle rendered; also 750 tierces steam rendered, seller January and February, at 18¼@18¾c. Butter quiet and steady at 20@35c. Cheese quiet. Freights to Liverpool dull and declining.

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Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 25.—Market inactive and depressed. Workingman's Blue Denims are reduced from 24½ to 24c; Warren Brown do. from 21 to 20c; Conestoga, S. & H. Cotton Flannel from 14¼ to 14c; Blackstone D do. from 13½ to 13c; Constitutional from 11½ to 11c; Methun A 3-4 from 8 to 7¾c; 46-inch Cabot A from 20 to 19½c; Bates from 21 to 20½c; Waltham Sheetings from 22½ to 20½c; Pepperell, 9-4, from 40 to 38c; Iaposua Wool Linsey from 16¼ to 16c; Willow Brook No. 1 Tickings from 28 to 27¼c; Hampden O. from 20 to 19c; Pemberton A brown Cotton Flannel from 26 to 25c; do. bleached do. from 27½ to 26½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, November 25.—5 bbls oil, Geo A Palmer & Co; 161 bdls shingvls, Meyers & Co; 35 pcls, J Musgrave; 8 skks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 202 skks barley, W J Mack; 16 bxs soap, Watt, Lang & Co; 5 do do, Fairbanks & Co; 50 do do, Graff, Bennett & Co; 100 bbls flour, Culp & Shepard; 7 skks rags, Robt Christy; 18 do paper, Godfrey & Clark; 23 bxs cheese, S J Braden; 50 bbls flour, Wm Grierew & Co; 1 car barley, Glancey, S & Co; 50 do do, Graff, B & Co; 5 doz brooms, H Gerwig & Co; 42 do do, S Ewart & Co; 9 cars meal, E H Myers & Co; 2 do do rye, D Wallace; 2 do meal, Robinson, H & Co; 1 do do, G Harbaugh; 2 do do, Rees, Graff & Dull; 1 do do, H Grierew & Co; 1 car barley, Glancey, S & Co; 50 do do, Graff, B & Co; 5 doz brooms, H Gerwig & Co; 42 do do, S Ewart & Co; 9 cars meal, E H Myers & Co; 2 do do rye, D Wallace; 2 do meal, Robinson, H & Co; 1 do do, G Harbaugh; 2 do do, Rees, Graff & Dull; 1 do do, H Grierew & Co; 1 car barley, Glancey, S & Co; 50 do do, Graff, B & Co; 5 doz brooms, H Gerwig & Co; 42 do do, S Ewart & Co; 9 cars meal, E H Myers & Co; 2 do do rye, D Wallace; 2 do meal, Robinson, H & Co; 1 do do, G Harbaugh; do do, Rees, Graff & Dull; 1 do do, H Grierew & Co; 1 car barley, Glancey, S & Co;

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE *is furnished in the city for* SIX *days of the week for* 15 *cents per week; by mail,* $8 *per annum:* 3 *mos.,* $2.

Sheridan Post 88, G. A. R., will meet this evening at 7½ o'clock. Members of other Posts are invited to attend.

25th Anniversary.—The Brotherhood of St. Joseph will hold their 25th anniversary meeting at Lafayette Hall this Friday evening. Dr. Geo. H. Keyser will deliver the opening address.

Kicked.—Edward Griner made information before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, yesterday, charging John Schaffer with assault and battery. He alleges that John kicked, beat and abused him. A warrant was issued.

A Few Days Longer.—Fowler & Wells will make examinations in Lafayette Hall, giving charts and full description, now to visit in the world and make the most of time and talent, explained day and evening.

Two More.—Mayor Brush yesterday discharged two policemen who have been remiss in the discharge of their duties, such as neglecting to traverse their beats and sleeping on their posts. They had been stationed in the Lawrenceville district.

1,000 Allegheny Gas Stock at Auction.—This (Friday) evening, Nov. 26th, at 7½ o'clock, at A. Leggate's Auction House, 139 Federal street, Allegheny, will be sold by auction 1,000 shares of increased capital stock of the Allegheny Gas Co. A. LEGGATE, Auct'r.

Broke a Buggy.—Thomas Neil made information before Alderman McMasters yesterday charging Samuel Moore with misdemeanor under the livery stable act, the offense consisting in damaging a buggy, which he had hired, to the extent of $35. The accused gave bail for a hearing.

Missing.—Yesterday morning Mr. William O'Neill, of the Second ward, Allegheny, appeared before Mayor Drum and stated that a silver watch and a coat belonging to him had disappeared from the house simultaneously with the departure of Frank Gallagher, a boarder. The Mayor issued a warrant for the arrest of Gallagher on a charge of larceny.

Unnatural.—A young girl about sixteen years of age, handsome and prepossessing in appearance, made information yesterday before Alderman Eggers, of the Eighth ward, Allegheny, charging her step-father, well known citizen, with outraging her person. The offense was committed some time since, it is alleged, while they were on a visit in the country. A warrant was issued.

Gildenfenny sends us the *Atlantic Monthly* for 1870, published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston. Besides the matter pertaining to almanacs, it contains articles of superior merit by some of the best literary writers in this country. The engravings are gems and exceedingly appropriate. Its elegant appearance throughout, cover included, makes it worthy of a place in the parlor.

Robbery.—Mr. Robert Houston, proprietor of a saloon at the PanHandle Railroad crossing on Second avenue, accuses John Bamford, William Marshall and Edward Everson with having robbed him of a watch and chain, of one hundred and forty dollars. The Mayor will decide to-morrow whether he will discharge the accused or hold them to bail for trial.

Third Ward Alderman.—There will be a vacancy in the Aldermanship of the Third ward, Allegheny, next year. The office is already beginning to attract attention. Two of the present police force, Messrs. Martin Schaffer and Wm. Grew, are out as candidates for the Republican nomination, together with Patrick McNally who it is said will run as an independent candidate.

Strange But True.—A curious information was taken by Alderman Mullen yesterday. A female, name unknown, appears as prosecutor against Thomas Carline, who, she alleges, threatened to take her life by an exceedingly painful surgical operation, involving a division of her body into small particles. A warrant was issued. Such an information without the name of a prosecutor could be taken, is certainly something new in a local way.

Receivers of Stolen Goods.—A detective from Cincinnati arrived in the city yesterday in search of a man and his wife, charged with receiving stolen goods in that city. He found them, and having the necessary authority, returned at once with his prisoners. We did not learn their names, but understood they were accused of having received $10,000 worth of human hair which had been stolen.

Pugilistic Vagrant.—Yesterday a demonstrative and pugilistic vagrant, in the fighting stage of intoxication, entered the office of Secretary Connigle, city building, Allegheny, and failing to have some impossible request complied with, made an attack in force upon the Secretary, who, thinking "discretion the better part of valor," vacated the premises and sent for the services of the police. The fellow was locked up and subsequently committed to the work house.

Row at a Ball.—A ball was in progress at Lutz and Waltz's hall, Seventh ward, Allegheny, yesterday morning about two o'clock, when the festivities were disturbed by the unruly conduct of George Philip Bellstein. The police in attendance attempted to arrest Bellstein, when his son Alfred, and George Menck, interfered and endeavored to rescue him. After a scuffle the three were taken to the lock-up. Yesterday morning Bellstein was fined $25, Menck $15, and Alfred Bellstein $5.

Beer Saloon Varieties.

Gottlieb Kurtz and Samuel Reynolds were in a beer saloon on Ohio street, Allegheny, a few evenings ago, when a quarrel ensued between them. As a consequence, Kurtz yesterday made information before Alderman Mullen against Reynolds for assault and battery, alleging that he knocked him down, beat him, and tore his shirt. Reynolds was arrested, but, after a hearing, discharged upon payment of the costs. Subsequently he made information against Kurtz for a similar offense, before the same Alderman, upon which a warrant was issued.

"The Holy Land."

Tuesday evening next Rabbi H. Z. Sneersohn, of Jerusalem, will deliver a lecture on "The Holy Land," in the Jewish Synagogue, Eighth street. The Rabbi delivered a series of interesting lectures on this subject in New York, and is recommended by Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Howard Crosby, and other leading divines of that city. He is a native born Israelite and is well known for his labors in the moral and material welfare of the Jews in the Holy Land. Although but a few months in this country he has learned to speak English with ease and fluency. His lectures in New York are very highly spoken of as containing interesting knowledge on this subject, interesting and instructive alike to Jew or Christian, and none should miss the opportunity of hearing him.

Last Night's Lecture.

There assembled last night, at the Academy of Music, quite a large audience to greet Mr. J. Hyatt Smith, of New York, who lectured under the auspices of the Baptist Union Sabbath School Association. The lecture was a success. The distinguished gentleman more than sustained the brilliant reputation as a scholar, wit and satirist which preceded him. He talks plainly, pleasantly and pointedly. The absence of narrow minded bigotry, the willingness to truthfully describe what he has seen, heard and experienced in foreign climes, and the desire he has to make his audience partake of likes and dislikes honestly derived from actual occurrences, are features which make this lecturer popular and delighting. Mr. Smith is witty but neither broad nor vulgar in his remarks; he is funny but not, gross; entertaining but makes no strained effort in the direction. He goes not into labored details, carries his hearers to a celebrated point, introduces them to all its peculiarities, and, with a wave of his hand, transports them to the next place of interest he touches. From each and every standpoint we consider him a lecturer with few equals and no superiors in this country. Humorous, pathetic and sensible, generous, benevolent and pious, he can find the hearts of his hearers, reach their sympathies and tickle their humors and fancies as readily as any man we have ever heard behind the rostrum. To-night he delivers at the Academy his second lecture, subject "From Rome to the Pyramids." This will be intensely interesting and we hope there will be a large audience in attendance.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Petitions, Resolutions, Reports of Committees, &c.

A regular meeting of the Select and Common Councils of Allegheny city was held yesterday, Thursday, November 25th, 1869, at half-past seven o'clock.

Select Councils.

Members present: Messrs. Callery, Faulkner, Hall, Long, Patterson, J. C., Patterson, A., Phillips, Riddle, Reiter, Wettach, and President McBride.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITION.

Mr. Morrison a petition for the opening of Ravine street, Eighth ward. Referred to the Street Committee.

GAS RESOLUTION.

Mr. Phillips a resolution authorizing the Committee on Gas to employ a man to attend to the city lamps. Withdrawn.

Mr. Hall a resolution authorizing the

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Committee on City Property to have the rear room of the Treasurer's Office repainted, papered and refurnished. Adopted. C. C. non-concurred.

CITY PROPERTY.

Mr. Riddle, from the Committee on City Property, presented a report relative to fencing the Second ward square, setting forth that they had received bids for the construction of said fence, the lowest of which was at a cost of $5.50 per lineal foot, and accompanying the report was a resolution instructing the committee to contract for the construction of the fence at the price stated. The report was received and the resolution adopted.

STREET COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. C. Patterson, Chairman of the Street Committee, presented a report, from which we take the following:

Relative to the petition from owners of property on Market street praying for an equitable adjustment of the cost of grading and paving of said street, the Committee conferred with the City Solicitor, who stated "that the assessment must be made equitably on the foot front as a matter of law, no matter how good the case of petitioners may be as a matter of equity." The Committee report adversely to the prayer of petitioners.

The Committee also report adversely to the construction of a sewer on Anderson street.

The following resolution accompanied the report:

Resolved, That the City Engineer be, and he is hereby authorized to have printed in pamphlet form two hundred copies of his report submitted in 1867 on a system of sewerage for the city of Allegheny, for the information of the citizens.

The report was received and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Patterson, resolutions for the opening of Fayette and High streets, and appointing viewers for the same.

The resolutions were read three times and passed finally.

Also, a resolution authorizing the City Solicitor to take the necessary steps to have Spruce alley, from Beaver avenue to the Ohio river, vacated. Adopted.

Mr. Reiter, a resolution providing that the cost of construction of three of the drops on the Ridge street sewer be charged to the general sewer fund. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Callery called up an ordinance providing for the construction of a plank foot walk on Ohio street, in the Eighth ward, presented at a previous meeting and laid over.

The ordinance was passed finally.

FINANCE.

Mr. Hall, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a report setting forth that the committee have in preparation an ordinance providing for the refunding of sewerage assessments, which they hoped to be able to report at the next meeting. Accepted.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The ordinance providing for the creation of a paid fire department, presented and passed in Common Council at the last preceding meeting, was taken up, *seriatim*, and after several amendments, none of which were of special importance, the ordinance was adopted.

Mr. Long, a resolution instructing the Street Committee to report an ordinance repealing the ordinance providing for a sewer on Ridge avenue, and also to report an ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Rope alley. Adopted.

Adjourned.

Common Council.

President Slack in the chair. Present: Messers. Comley, Gilliland, Hanna, Hastings, Kopp, Megraw, McNeil Price, Jeidle, Thompson, Voegtly, Warner and President Slack.

Minutes read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Warner presented a petition for the paving of Charliers street, Fifth Ward. Referred to Committee on Streets.

LAYING GAS PIPES.

Mr. Hastings from the Committee on Gas presented a report setting forth that they, according to instructions, had examined the law, and found that the city had ample power to compel the Gas Company to lay gas mains wherever Councils might deem "one necessary. The report was accompanied by the following resolutions:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of Allegheny, that the Allegheny Gas Company, be and they are hereby required to lay gas pipes wherever necessary for the proper lighting of streets.

Resolved, Further, that the Gas Company be required to lay gas mains on Third street from Cedar avenue to East Lane, and on Robinson street from Corry to School street.

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Water Works be instructed to place lamp posts on the corners of Ledlie and Federal streets, Third street between East and Chestnut, Pike street between Chestnut and Church alley, corner of Morgan street and Carlisle alley, Washington street, corner of Sedgwick, Fulton and Manhattan streets, Fulton street, corners of Juniata and Franklin streets.

Report received and resolutions adopted.

THE RIVER CHANNEL.

The communication of the City Solicitor in reference to the encroachments on the channel of the Allegheny river was received from Select Council, they having non concurred in the action of C. C., and referred the paper to the Committee on Surveys, in conjunction with the Solicitor.

Mr. Comley moved to recede and concur. Carried.

WATER COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The report of the Water Committee, not reached at the last meeting, was taken up, and the action of Select Council in receiving report and adopting resolution concurred in.

Mr. Hastings offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Gas to meet with the officers of the Gas Company, to perfect satisfactory arrangements for laying gas pipes on the streets of the city. Adopted.

Adjourned.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The "Child Stealer; or, Atonement," was presented at the Opera House last evening to a large and select audience. This evening Miss Lucille Western takes a farewell benefit, on which occasion she will appear in the beautiful and touching drama of "Leah, the Forsaken." With Miss Western in the title *role*, Mr. Herne as Rudolff, and supported by the excellent stock company, the entertainment will prove highly interesting.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—The patrons of the old Pittsburgh Theatre are having a feast of fun and amusement this week. The charming choruses, duetts and solos of the Tyrolean Troupe, the mirth-provoking negro comicalities of McAndrews and Jenny Benson's Irish gems are attractions seldom combined in one entertainment.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The grand military allegory of "The Drummer Boy; or, the Battle of Shiloh," will be produced for one week at the Academy of Music, commencing Monday evening, instead of Friday, as previously announced. The cast includes over two hundred veteran soldiers and about fifty young ladies. There will be twelve beautiful tableaux, thrilling battle and prison scenes. Seats may be secured for each day from seven A. M. to three P. M. at the office of Lee H. Smith, 127 Smithfield street on and after to-day.

A Lame Canard.

The paragraph, in a city journal of yesterday morning, which intimated the recent discovery of a serious irregularity in the accounts of a financial officer of the Connelsville Railroad Company, was, to say the last, unjust to the management of that corporation. Enquiries addressed to the right quarter would have enabled our cotemporary to state the facts, which possess more of the sensational character given to the affair as alluded to in its columns. About a month since, the agent of the Company at the Pittsburgh Station was found to be "short" in his accounts, an amount of not over $2,000. His bondsmen had given ample security for his official fidelity, and the deficiency has been entirely made good to the Company. No publicity need have been given to the matter, nor would the fact be stated now, except for the need of thus exonerating innocent parties from a sweepingly scandalous imputation.

CALISTHENICS IN THE SCHOOLS.

Our Public Schools—A New Branch o Study—Light Gymnastics among the Little Folks—Interesting Exhibition —Advantages of the System.

Gradually our public schools, the glory and pride of the land, are advancing higher in the scale and becoming more in accord with the demands of the age, for greater culture and education among the people. With this improvement, as a necessity, new studies have been introduced, a more advance grade of instruction established, and many exercises, which heretofore were looked upon as only fit for the college or a special institution, taken up and incorporated with the routine of the public school course. Among those which have lately gained favor and met with approval, is the system of Calisthenics or light gymnastics.

In the east, and in nearly all the leading schools in the land, the system has gained a foothold long since, and come to be recognized as a regular branch of study. Regular professors have been employed, and regular hours assigned for the exercise, thus placing it on a similar footing with the other studies. In Pittsburgh, however, the system was not introduced until the opening of the present term in September last, when Superintendent Luckey devised a simple system, less complicated than in use elsewhere, and more easily learned by teacher and scholar. In introducing it, considerable difficulty was encountered from the opposition of the teachers, and, in many cases, from the Directors, who considered it a sensational innovation of no practical benefit. No teacher was employed, as in other cities, to take charge, and no school hours were assigned for the exercises. Finally, by perseverance, equitable adjustment of the cost of grading and paving of said street, the Committee conferred with the City Solicitor, who stated "that the assessment must be made equitably on the foot front as a matter of law, no matter how good the case of petitioners may be as a matter of equity." The Committee report adversely to the prayer of petitioners.

It was practiced only at the recess, the pupils of the primary schools remaining in the school room at the morning recess, and those of the higher department at the afternoon recess. The children seemed to take up remarkably with the new innovation, and entered into the exercise with all the hearty zest and enthusiasm of childhood. In a short time the advantages were manifested in better order in the schools, more attention to the other studies, and a great desire to be present at the calisthenic exercises, which proved in many cases powerful to overcome the truant tendencies of the scholar. Better than these, however, the general health of the pupils seems to have been improved, as not one instance of headache—that bane of the school-room —has been reported since the introduction of the system. The exercise, though but a few minutes, seems to be exactly the kind to relieve the monotony of heavier studies, and reinvigorate the pupil. The attraction it has for them was evinced in one of the schools a few days ago, when permission was granted to any scholar to leave the room before commencing the lesson. Not one of them left.

Yesterday afternoon by invitation, we attended, in company with Superintendent Luckey, an exercise in the hall of the Fourth Ward School, Penn street. There were a number of other visitors present, the majority of whom were teachers from other schools, in which the scholars are not so far advanced. The pupils in the Fourth ward have the reputation of being the best drilled in the state, which may perhaps be owing to the fact that the exercises are all set to music. The special care in this is taken by their teachers. The scholars have a piano themselves and have appointed two of their number, Masters Charles Squires and Willie Kramer, young musicians to preside at the instrument during the exercises. About a hundred to one hundred and sixty scholars from rooms No. 5, 6, 7, and 8, boys and girls, were in the hall and participated, under the direction of their Principal, Prof. Logan. At a given signal the music commenced, and the scholars, at the time, fell into going through the movements with a high regularity and precision that would have reflected credit upon the best drilled military company. There are also other and ten principal movements, calculated to exercise play every muscle of the body, in an easy, pleasant and exhilarating manner, without taxing the strength or in any way injuriously exerting the pupil, as in heavy gymnastics. Hands, feet, head and eyes are all engaged, and the sparkling and animated countenances of the children, the eager enthusiasm with which they keep time to the music, and the grace and skill and charm of the performance throughout, presents an exceedingly beautiful and interesting sight. All of the visitors, yesterday, at the conclusion were warm in their praises of the advancement manifested by the pupils, and of the attractiveness and practical utility of the system as a school exercise.

The exhibition was one of the most pleasant we have attended for some time. It certainly demonstrated to those present (and any who may incline differently should witness a similar exercise) that calisthenics will in the future become one of the most important elements in our enlightened public school instruction. Although but advance has been made in Pittsburgh, there is yet not enough attention paid to it. A regular time in the day should be allotted for a lesson, outside the recess. The scholars need both recess and calisthenics for the preservation of health in the school room. It should take a regular place among the other lessons. Its advantages are so apparent that none can object to such an arrangement, unless they be kindred spirits with that Director who feared that the grace and suppleness of the exercises would eventually inspire the children with a love for dancing—and thus to ruin. Superintendent Luckey deserves great credit for his efforts, and the success which he has achieved. It is to be hoped that further will receive still farther attention from the Directors, and the study be placed on a better standing in the course.

Will be Improved.

Last evening Allegheny Councils finally decided to improve City Hall square, or to "make it decent," as a member aptly expressed himself, by enclosing and clearing it of the rubbish, old iron, gas pipes, consumptive wagons, &c., with which it is now so picturesquely adorned. The matter had been so long under consideration that it was almost lost sight of, or was only recognized as one of the necessary contemplated improvements which never in fact would be accomplished. The proper action at last, however, has been taken. According to the plan, the fence with which it is to be enclosed will be five feet in height, of iron, with ornamental posts, set in a base of stone, and capped with the present style of a new design. The bars between the posts will be devoid of ornament, but stout and capable of resisting any ordinary weight brought against them. At each of the corners a large gate will admit foot pedestrians within the enclosure, while four other gates in the centre, fronting each street, will afford other means of egress and ingress. The fence is of an entirely new design, handsome, neat and durable, and will add greatly to the appearance of the City Hall and Park square. The work will be let to Mr. J. Cochran & Bro., of this city, at a cost of five dollars and fifty cents per lineal foot, which will make the cost altogether about $4,400. A space the width of the sidewalks, along the four streets, will be left outside the fence for foot pedestrians. It is also in contemplation to improve the square with trees and a little shrubbery; but this is further along, and will not be undertaken at present. The improvement, when completed, is destined, as a member put it, "to let people know Allegheny City has a City Hall and Square."

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Henry Snively, Esq., Recorder for Allegheny county, Thursday, November 25th, 1869:

Mary A. Sinclair to David Clark, December 31, 1868; lot in Versailles (town); ... consideration $...

Walter Whitling to J. coy Fleming, November 1, 1869; lot on Hatfield street, Seventeenth ward; ... consideration ...

Z. Gilpin et al. to Louis Loth, September 21, 1869; lot on Hatfield street, 21st ward, Allegheny, 20x110 feet; ... consideration $...

Sheriff Steven to A. Fogg, September 1, 1869; lot in Lower St. Clair township, Bright street; ... consideration $...

William Kocher et to Henry Peter, October 11, 1869; lot No. 93 in McClain & Maple's plan of lots, Lot's township, 30 feet front; ... consideration $...

Adam Leader to Fred. Longenecker, November 15, 1869; lot on James street, East Birmingham, 20x60 feet; ... consideration $...

Thomas Bakewell to John A. Caughey, April 29, 1869; piece of land in Ross township, containing 6¼ acres; ... consideration $...

William C. Herron to M. Cannon, Oct. 1, 1869; lot No. 27 and building the village of Noblestown, containing 0 perches; ... consideration $...

William Norris to Hugh Dennis, Sept. 29, 1869; lot on Railroad street, Twenty-third Ward, Pittsburgh, 21 by 75 feet; ... consideration $...

Thomas W. Frank et to James Scoffing, Nov. 3, 1869; the undivided half part of a lot on East Lane, Fourth Ward, Allegheny, 40 by 45 feet; ... consideration $...

Isabella Watson, guardian to W. F. Trimble et al., July 31, 1869; lot at the corner of Locust and Mark streets, Sixth Ward, Allegheny; ... consideration $...

For fashionable hair-dressing, plain or by curling, and a frizzle, for a luxurious shave or bath, and for skillful cupping and leeching, call at Williamson's elegant saloon at No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny. F

THE PRESS.

Election of a Pittsburgh Editor as Director of the Western Associated Press —The Republic Ruled Out—Selling News—An Editor Jailed.

The members of the Western Associated Press held an annual meeting in Cleveland on Wednesday. Fifty-one newspapers of the West and Southwest were represented by delegates. The proceedings were marked with harmony and good order. An election for Directors to serve the ensuing year was held. Among the successful candidates was Mr. Jos. G. Siebeneck of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*. His election was a marked compliment to our city press. No better selection could have been made. He will award due attention to the office and take care that no interest of the great western press shall be neglected and at the same time be watchful and attentive in matters of importance to local press.

At a meeting of the newly elected Board of Directors, a charge was made to the effect that the *Republic*, of Pittsburgh, had been guilty, through an authorized agent, of selling the news collected at great cost by the Western Associated Press Association, to the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph agent of this city, who in turn, as was alleged, sold it to journals publishing independently of this side of the fraternity. Added to this grievous charge was the complaint that the aforementioned journal was not the most prompt in liquidating the indebtedness incurred by receiving the news furnished by the Western Press Association. After a careful survey and studied review of the whole subject, the Board unanimously resolved to strike the *Republic* from the list of members, and word of this action was conveyed to the General Agent of the Association who, yesterday, "cut off" our contemporary. The privilege of receiving the news of the Association and of belonging to the organization, is estimated in this city to be worth between five and seven thousand dollars. Of course, the sweeping away of such a valuable franchise by action of the Association, through their agents, is a heavy blow to our neighbor, and a rigid investigation as to the truth or falsity of the charge of selling the news was at once entered upon. After thorough examination made by the proprietors of that journal yesterday, an information was made against its principal editor, Mr Carlos J. Ferdenand, before Alderman McMasters, charging him with stealing the news and selling it to the Pacific Telegraph line, thus involving the *Republic* in a pecuniary loss or damage of five thousand dollars. A warrant was issued and the accused was lodged in jail in default of bail. He stoutly asserts his innocence; at least he says that acting under proper authority he procured the news since it was not in advance of what is alleged against him should prove true. It obtained admission to the Western Associated Press by a shrewd piece of business management, costing its proprietors nothing, but it has, nevertheless, its own legitimate rights unless forfeited under the stringent rules and laws of the body to which attached. The matter will be fully investigated, and we hope to be able to present both sides of the question as early as statements can be obtained. In the meanwhile the *Republic* must use the telegraph liberally, at its own expense, if it would compete with the other morning dailies.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

THURSDAY, November 25.—The Supreme Court met at ten o'clock, A. M. Present: a full bench. The following business was transacted:

Huston vs. Trustees of the Jefferson College, Collier et al vs. Washington and Jefferson College, and Trustees of Jefferson College vs. Washington and Jefferson College. In equity. Argued by Veech and Hamilton and Bell & Boome, Acheson & Wilson for respondents.

McCandless vs. Rhodes et al, appeal, Lawrence county. Argued by Taylor for appelant and by Craig contra.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

THURSDAY, November 25.—In the case of Ross et al. vs. Knipschild, previously reported, verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $191.11. Motion for a new trial and reasons filed by defendant's counsel.

Lee vs. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, reported yesterday, was resumed, and after hearing the testimony for plaintiffs, a juror was withdrawn and judgment of nonsuit entered by order of Court.

Nathan's administrators vs. Kraus. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1,902.09.

Wilson vs. Adams. Action to recover the price of a mowing machine.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

39. Reed & McCloy vs. Steamboat Eagle
56. Dravo vs. Steamboat Allestor.
81. Lovi et al. vs. Hershberg's garnishees.
98. Stein Bros. vs. Garnishee of Criswell & Co.
101. Schumacher & Silverman vs. Megraw & Co.
168. Irwin vs. Shaver et al.
158. Prager vs. Walters.
169. Palmer vs. Bingham & McConnell.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

THURSDAY, November 25.—The case of Wigham vs. owners of steamboat "Kangaroo," previously reported, was resumed, but had not been concluded when Court adjourned.

Patterson vs. Gillespie. Action on the case for fraudulent sale of oil stock. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

257. Long & Stewart vs. Berger.
264. Altmoos vs. Schamberg.
266. Walker vs. Bell.
267. Moore & Co. vs. Mullen.
268. Same vs. Same.
272. Bayer vs. Maises.
273. Bepler vs. Mechlinbough.
275. Sandy vs. Duff.

Colored Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans School Room.

By appointment, we believe, of Col. G. F. McFarland, State Superintendent of Orphan Schools in Pennsylvania, Miss Phœbe T. Chamberlain, a very capable and energetic lady, is visiting this county to search out the orphan children of colored soldiers and sailors who died of wounds received or disease contracted in the late war. Miss Chamberlain has in but a partial search found in these cities nearly forty such orphans, and goes back to-day with eleven children, as many as she can care for at once. She has secured a comfortable and cheerful home, where all that will consent shall be removed to the school-home, which was opened in June, 1868, since which date 135 scholars have been admitted. We are surprised to learn from the report that 159 who have applied from different parts of the State have not yet entered the School. The Home is in a large building, formerly known as the Bristol College, pleasantly situated in Bucks county, on the bank of the Delaware river, 16 miles above Philadelphia, 2½ miles from Bristol and 3½ miles from Scheetz's station, on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad. The building is three and four stories high and 204 feet long. The grounds embrace 13½ acres, and will be cultivated as a garden for the use of the Home. The children, or some friend in place of each, are permitted to visit the school and remain over night once in three months, but not to bring company to pass the night.

The orphans of colored soldiers and sailors of the late war are entitled by law to enter this school-home at the age of four years, or older, there to receive board, lodging, clothing, medical attendance, a good English education, including Sunday School instruction and proper training in all respects, at the expense of the State, until they are sixteen.

The noble old Keystone is in advance of all the States in thus providing for her children made orphans by the late war, irrespective of race or color. No mother should hesitate to commit her child to the guardianship and training of these school homes. The one for colored children at Bristol has, since November 1st, been under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. James Stitzel, as Principal and Matron, late of the McAlisterville Soldiers' Orphan School, and are themselves under the supervision of an able Executive Committee of nine gentlemen and nine ladies. At present Mr. and Mrs. Stradling and Miss Dodron are the teachers.

The friends of our colored soldiers or sailors who may live near any of the widows or guardians having the care of children, are earnestly requested to urge them to send their children to the school, and in case they consent, notify the Committee by addressing R. P. Hunt, 724 Ankford Road, Philadelphia.

IS IT MURDER!

Dead Body Found—Evidences of Foul Play.

Monday morning last the dead body of a man was found at Mill Run, Fayette county, Pa., near the Connellsville Railroad. There were two wounds in the face, near the right eye, either of which would have caused death. One of them was made by a bullet. One of the pockets contained a coal ticket, which read as follows: "C. H. Armstrong, fifteen bushels of coal for W. Campbell." No further clue has been received.

Argument Concluded.

The arguments in the Washington and Jefferson College cases, in the Supreme Court, were concluded yesterday. The matter has created considerable interest, particularly in Washington county, and there were a number of persons from both Washington and Canonsburg present.

The question to be determined by the Court is one of more than usual importance, not as an abstract question, however, or on account of the principle involved, but because of its effect upon the Institution. It has long since been apparent that two colleges under the same general supervision, as Washington and Jefferson Colleges were, could not exist in such close proximity to each other, and hence the union. It was also fully demonstrated during the past four years that there must be a more perfect union, that the institution must be concentrated at some point to make it a success, and having the good of the institution in view, the Trustees effected a consolidation, and located the College at Washington. The question now is whether there shall be a college or not as the life or death of the institution, it appears to us, depends upon the decision of the Court.

Dexter Washing Machine.

This machine need only be seen working, when everybody will be convinced that it is precisely the thing needed to relieve a family from an immense amount of drudgery.

If not satisfied, you need not keep it after you do a washing.

R. H. Long, Agent,
No. 12 Federal street, Allegheny City.

Girls wanted for General house work, At No. 12 Federal street.

Patent clothes-horses, four different styles, and the common stairs. Call and see them at

No. 12 Federal street, Allegheny.

Girls furnished on short notice for general housework, and sewing girls; also boys for stores.

At No. 12 Federal street.

Employment Office.—Girls wanted for cooks and private families in the city. R. H. Long, at No. 12 Federal street, near bridge, Allegheny City, at the Dexter Washing Machine Office. 1m

MARRIED:

McCLELLAND—BATES—On Tuesday evening, November 24, 1869, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. A. Clark, Mr. JOS. H. McCLELLAND and Miss DOLLIE E. BATES, both of Allegheny City.

UNDERTAKERS.

R. PATTERSON. JAMES L. WILLIAMS.

PATTERSON & WILLIAMS,
UNDERTAKERS and dealers in all kinds of Wood Coffins, Pittsburgh. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crapes and Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods. Hearse and most reasonable terms in the city. Hearse and carriage furnished. Office open day and night.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS, 75 SANDUSKY STREET AND 76 ROBINSON AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $8 to $100. Hearses furnished for funerals at reasonable charges. Carriages furnished also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,
UNDERTAKERS,
No. 144 PENN STREET,
Carriages for Funerals, $3.00 Each.
COFFINS and all Funeral Furnishment at reduced rates. au20:tf

AUCTION SALES.

PRIVATE LIBRARY, LITERARY, THEOLOGY, &c.—SPANISH GUITAR AND FLUTE.—On Saturday evening, November 27th, at 7 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, at the Auction Room of A. Mellwaine, No. 106 Smithfield street, a private library of choice literature, Theology, &c., embracing the London and American editions of the following works in every department of Literature, among which are Lardner's Commentary, 5 vols.; Horne's Introduction to the Study of the Bible, 4 vols.; Horne's Commentary, 5 vols.; Fergusson's History of Painting, 2 vols.; Dictionary of the Bible, Imperial 8vo.; Family Expositor, 2 vols.; Dictionary of Religious Knowledge, 1 vol.; Family Bible, Rich's Theological Dictionary, Lardner's Works, 10 vols.; Addison's Miscellaneous Works, 3 vols.; Addison's Evidences of the Christian Religion, 2 vols.; Addison's Spectator, 7 vols.; Cumming's Mystery Antichrist, Swift's Works, 7 vols.; Life of Swift, 2 vols.; Life of Anthony à Wood, 2 vols.; Hood's Complete Works, 5 vols.; Shakespeare, 3 vols.; Irving's Works, 15 vols.; Spanish Literature, 3 vols.; Maxwell's Life of Wellington, 2 vols.; Keith, Hugh, Evans, Macaulay's England, 2 vols.; Hume's History of England, 2 vols.; Gibbon's Rome, 2 vols.; Shakespeare, 2 vols.; Buckland's Geology and Mineralogy, 2 vols.; Shakespeare, 2 vols.; Cowper's Works, 2 vols.; Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, 2 vols.; Travels in the Holy Land, 2 vols.; Farmer's Guide, by Stephens and Norris, 2 vols.

Also, a fine Spanish guitar, pearl inlaid, with case. The Books will be on examination at sale-room, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and will be sold peremptorily at 7 o'clock each evening.

A. MELLWAINE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY AT PENN, LIBERTY AND WATER. TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30th, at 7½ o'clock, at the Real Estate and General Auction and Commission Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, the following valuable property will be offered:

THE THREE-STORY WAREHOUSE, No. 95 Water st. set, having 30 feet front and 160 feet in depth, with the three-story brick building occupied by Colhoun & Son and Keller & Co. This property is well adapted for warehouse or manufacturing purposes.

Also, the THREE STORY WAREHOUSE, No. 105 Water st., having a front of 30 feet 6 inches by 160 feet in depth, with the two-story brick building on the rear of 20 feet front on Liberty street and 160 feet in depth.

Also, the UNDIVIDED ONE-HALF PART of Warehouse, No. 317 Liberty street, Commercial Row, occupied by Fred. Kaufmann, also lot in 21 feet in front and 60 feet in depth.

Also, the DWELLING HOUSE, No. 9 on the north east corner of Penn street and Garrison alley, containing back 100 feet to a private alley, where is situated the Stable and Carriage Building, No. 2299 Penn street, occupied by James O'Connor, Esq., and fronting on Penn street, library, attic, wash house and cellar. There is also a large brick stable and carriage house on the premises. Terms at sale.

A. MELWAINE, Auctioneer.

1,000 ALLEGHENY GAS STOCK AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 26th, at 7½ o'clock, at A. LEGGATE'S AUCTION HOUSE, 139 Federal street, Allegheny, will be sold by Auction,

1,000 shares of Increased Capital Stock of the Allegheny Gas Co.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN BUCHANAN POSTOFFICE, November 25, 1869:

A: Arbogast Wm; Adams E; B: Boyd Mrs H, Bates Alice, Barnes J Jn, Buckley Jno A, Burt & McA, Brown M & J W, Buchanan Pr, Burns James, C: Craig J Jn, Cyrus Wm, Chandler G, Crezan John, Carter J G, Clark James, Craven Geo, D: Duncan T, Dinny J P, Davis J Jn, Evans Miss Ella, Evans Thomas, Evans Evan, Evans Miss M, F: Fairfield Mrs C, G: Gardner J, Graham Master, H: Hamilton Miss E, Hendry M, Harris A, Hines John, Highest Miss M, J: Johnson Miss M, K: Kinney John, L: Lunn Mr & S J, M: Mitchell Mary, Matthews W B, Martin J T, Mears D W, Mc: McBain Annie, McElvin Miss, McKenna F H, McCoy T & J, McGovern T, McAfee Mrs S J, McCoy Miss M J, P: Phillis Wm J, R: Rowlands Wm, Reed Miss M J, S: Smith, Son & Co, Shelton & Co, Stewart Miss O, Stewart G, Snyder N H, T: Thomas D M, Thomas T M, W: Watkins M & E, Walker Wm, Williams Jos, Williams E, Wilson John, Ward Miss M A.

PHILLIP HOERR, P. M.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 15, 1869.

BONDS FOR SALE.

In pursuance of an Act of Assembly authorizing the issue of Sewerage Bonds, Councils, by date of October 11, 1869, authorized the said issue, and Bonds have been prepared and are now ready for sale.

These Bonds are of the denomination of

$500 AND $1,000,

and have ten years to run, bearing

SEVEN PER CENT.

interest, payable semi-annually at the Treasurer's Office. The faith credit and property of the city is pledged for their redemption. Parties desiring investment will find this a good opportunity. Apply to

W. M. PORTER
CITY CONTROLLER.

APPLE PARERS.—I have a full assortment of Apple Paring, Coring and Slicing Machines, which I invite all to call and see them tried. The PARING, CORING AND SLICING MACHINES, takes only three turns of the crank to pare, core, and slice an ordinary sized apple. It will pare without slicing or coring required.

Dried Apples sell much higher when sliced with this machine than when quartered by the old process.

Also, a full assortment of

Lightning & Turn Table Apple Parers.

For sale, wholesale and Retail, by

JAMES BOWN,
No. 136 WOOD STREET.
au19 3m

VINEGAR.

THE PITTSB